

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1971

Established 1887

7382



INCE AND PRESIDENT—Juan Carlos, heir-designate of the Spanish throne, and his wife, Princess Sophia, on an official visit of the U.S., being shown Washington from the White House by President and Mrs. Nixon.

Nixon Greeted Juan Carlos, Hails Partnership With Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos was given a 10-gun salute as he arrived at the White House today by President Nixon, who described the 33-year-old future ruler of Spain as representative of the "vibrancy and strength of his people."

The weather was unusually mild for January—temperatures in the 50s with a bright sun—as the prince and his wife arrived for a two-day Washington visit.

Mr. Nixon said Spain and the United States were "partners in defense and progress in progress in our economic program."

The prince, designated in 1969 by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 78, to take his place when the dictator decides

to step down, noted that he had been in the United States three times previously but that this visit has "a new and deeper significance" since his designation as future king and ruler.

"Today, nations cannot live in isolation," the prince said. "Our world must cope with problems of a universal nature. Spain wishes to live in close harmony with all nations respecting their national characteristics and we must come to know one another to better our mutual understanding."

Juan Carlos can speak English but he made his remarks in Spanish at the ceremony.

Following the White House welcome, the prince had a conference with Mr.

Nixon followed by a luncheon meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers at the State Department. President and Mrs. Nixon are giving a state dinner for the prince and his wife, Greek Princess Sophia, tonight.

Before flying to the West Coast, Juan Carlos also will confer with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has been highly critical of the U.S.-Spanish agreement renewed last August on U.S. bases in Spain.

The prince and princess will stop in San Diego, then at the space center in Houston, on the way back to the East Coast to view the launch Sunday of the Apollo-14 moon flight. The couple will then return to Spain.

Unmanned Soviet Craft Sent Data From Venus

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that its unmanned Venus-7 last month made the first soft landing on Venus's surface and sent back data from there for more than 20 minutes.

A report published in *Izvestia*, a newspaper issued by Tass, broke a six-week silence on the results of the Soviet Union's latest and most successful Venus probe. Preliminary information released by Tass on Dec. 18 had said nothing about a soft landing and left the impression that Venus-7 was no more successful than previous Venus craft, which had failed to endure the extreme heat and high pressure of Venus's cloud-shrouded, heavy carbon-dioxide atmosphere.

But today's official report said that "it was the first time that scientific information was relayed directly from the surface of another planet in the solar system."

Venus-7 clearly was another technological achievement for the Russians, who have recently put the stress in their space program on unmanned projects. It contrasts with the U.S. emphasis in its Apollo program on putting men on the moon. Apollo-14 is scheduled to be launched on Sunday.

The actual scientific information sent back to earth by Venus-7's instrument capsule caused no surprise and tended to fortify the consensus held by scientists since the Soviet Venusers craft and the American Mariner-5 sent back their data in recent years on missions that fell short of soft landings.

According to the Soviet report, Venus-7's instruments showed that the surface temperature on Venus was as ferocious as scientists had been predicting. It was 475 degrees centigrade, with a margin of error of 20 degrees in either direction. In Fahrenheit, this means that Venus's surface at the point where Venus-7's instruments lay ranged from 347 to 523 degrees above zero.

This is more than four times the temperature at which water boils and means that it is impossible for oxygen to exist in any quantity on the planet's surface.

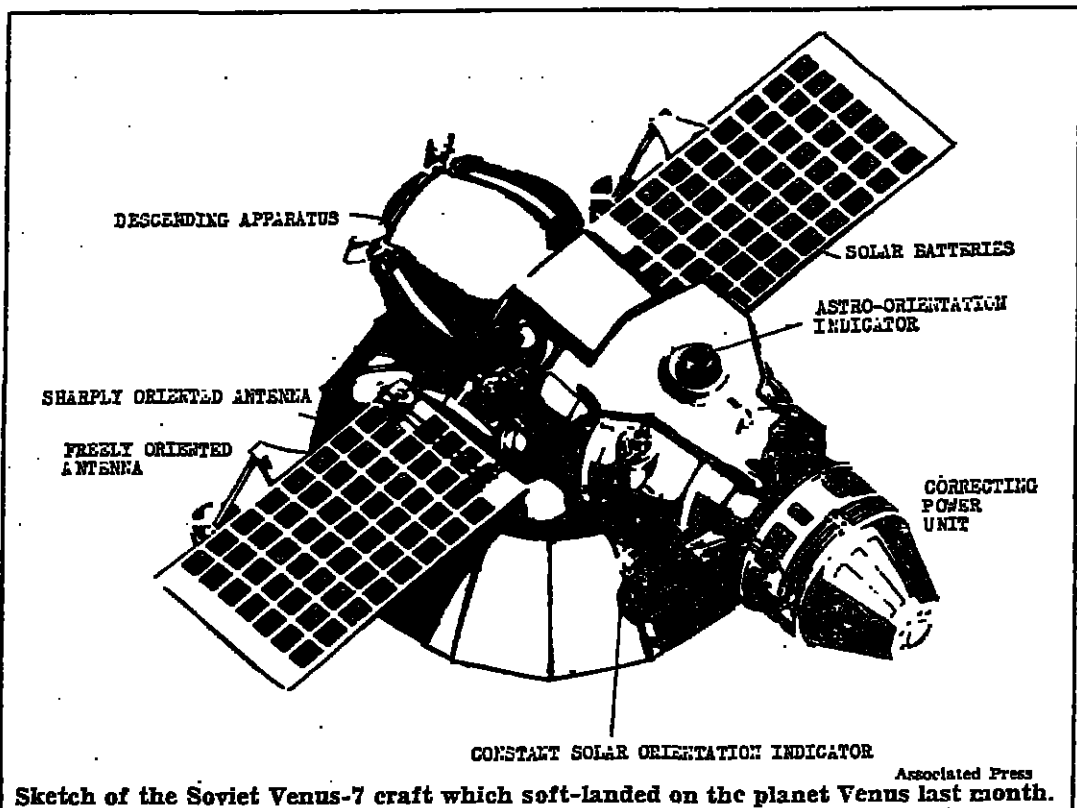
Venus-7's instruments also reported that the air pressure on the surface was equivalent to 90 atmospheres—or 90 times

that of earth at sea level—with a margin of error of 15 atmospheres in either direction. Because more than 90 percent of the atmosphere is carbon dioxide, the density of the atmosphere at the surface was about 60 times greater than that of earth's, the report said.

The combination of scorching

heat, crushing pressure and dense air makes it highly unlikely that any human could long endure on the surface, even in the most technologically advanced life-support systems, experts here said.

Because of the thick, dense clouds that surround the planet, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Sketch of the Soviet Venus-7 craft which soft-landed on the planet Venus last month.

igon Asks for Exchange of Sick POWs

HO CHI MINH, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Vietnamese government said today that both it and Vietnam release immediately sick and wounded prisoners including American airmen the North.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Nguyen Xuan Phieu said the government of the Republic of Vietnam proposes to release all sick and wounded prisoners of war held in South Vietnam press a desire to be released North.

"This humane spirit of the Republic of Vietnam," he said, "proposes that the other side immediately all sick and wounded Vietnamese and airmen of war."

Minister Tran Van Lam said the government of the Republic of Vietnam declares that it is ready to release all sick and wounded prisoners of war immediately desirable that the long internment prisoners of war on the shortest time.

A proposal came only two or three days after the South Vietnamese released 37 sick and wounded prisoners of war from the Ben Hai River, at parallel driving North and etnam.

In said sick and wounded prisoners held by South Vietnam include 1,397 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

It was not known how many of the sick and wounded prisoners by North Vietnam they don't say "how many."

Drug Problem in Rural U.S.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Jan. 26 (AP)—A 10-month volunteer investigation into drugs found a 19-year-old heroin user and a narcotics dealer who was 13 in this farming community of 18,000.

The investigation, by members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, working with the county sheriff's office, resulted in about 50 arrests.

Larry Graybeal, co-chairman of the group's drug abatement program, said the undercover men were able to buy everything in the area from marijuana to opium.

Jordan Taking Tough Stance in Middle East Peace Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 26 (NYT)—The government of King Hussein of Jordan was revealed yesterday to be taking a tough attitude in the indirect Arab-Israeli peace talks under Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN intermediary.

Jordan is insisting that Israel firmly commit itself to complete withdrawal of its forces from all Arab territories. In the Jordanian view, a just and durable peace would follow if Israel were willing to implement existing UN resolutions.

The Jordanian position is in fundamental conflict with the Israeli concept that calls for a detailed negotiation on a formal peace treaty and leaves the issue of withdrawal open for negotiation. The Israeli position was stated in a 14-point document given Mr. Jarring during his Israel visit.

The Jordanian answer was handed to Mr. Jarring Jan. 18, and be-

France Backs Brandt in East; Bonn Yields on Europe Plan

PARIS, Jan. 26.—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt went back to Bonn tonight having won renewed French support for his Ostpolitik and having paid the political price.

The price was an agreement with President Georges Pompidou to tackle European economic and monetary union, "slowly but surely," as the French have wanted all along.

"We have put the emphasis," said Mr. Brandt at a press conference

this afternoon, "on what is now possible."

Karl Schiller, the German Economics Minister, refused to concede, however, that the French had completely shot down the Common Market's Werner report on economic and monetary union.

"The Werner report is still on the table," Mr. Schiller told reporters, adding that it will be discussed again next month in Brussels.

For Economic, Monetary Union

Ne Community Crisis

Sources on both sides conceded that the importance of this Franco-German summit was the will shown by each to avoid a community crisis. The last Common Market Council meeting in Brussels, Dec. 14, had brought to light serious differences between the two countries over the Werner report. These differences were resolved here only through compromise on both sides.

For their part, the French showed a certain flexibility that is new for them in these community crises. Mr. Pompidou said today he was in agreement with a deadline of "about ten years" for moving into the final stage of economic and monetary union.

There had been doubts over the French desire to move into the so-called second phase of the union plan which calls for overall coordination of economic and monetary policies, but the French concurred in this.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Would Trade Scientific Data With Red Regimes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today offered to exchange unclassified scientific information with Communist countries including China.

Although Mr. Rogers did not mention China by name, a high ranking State Department official, commenting on the secretary's speech to the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics, made it clear Mr. Rogers had the Peking regime in mind.

There is already some quiet scientific cooperation with China, the official said. This is in the field of astronomical observation.

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Uganda Junta Mops Up His Partisans Obote Sees Israel's Hand in Coup

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Uganda's new military junta today mopped up the last resistance to its takeover.

The junta's leader denounced ousted President Obote as a "Communist," then said he could come home any time he wishes as a private citizen.

"I like Obote personally," but he has been badly advised and misled," said Gen. Amin, a big bluff man popularly known as "Idi."

Earlier, as his troops were wiping out the last remnants of Obote's resistance, he said: "I have had my discussions."

"There is, as I speak now, a serious war in Uganda," Mr. Obote told newsmen minutes after a plane carrying him from Nairobi, Kenya, to Dar es Salaam landed.

"Fighting is going on in a number of areas. Many people have died in this fighting. Many people have been murdered in cold blood."

"The properties of a number of persons have been looted, and all these things continue."

Less than 48 hours earlier, army troops in Uganda had taken over control of the government as Mr. Obote was en route home from the Commonwealth conference in Singapore. Instead of completing his journey, Mr. Obote accepted Tanzania's offer of hospitality.

Blames Israel

Mr. Obote told a news conference there is evidence Israel was behind the takeover led by Maj. Gen. Idi Amin, Israelis, he added, are known to be marching on the radio station in the capital of Kampala. Mr. Obote did not elaborate.

In Jerusalem, Israel vehemently denied Mr. Obote's charge that the Jewish state might have been behind the military coup that ousted him.

[An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "This is absolute nonsense. Israel has never interfered in the internal affairs of any country."

Israeli officials said they were mystified by Mr. Obote's claim. They said Israel's relations with Uganda under the Obote regime

have been very good, and at Mr. Obote's request Israel has provided technical assistance to Uganda for years, as well as helping train the Ugandan armed forces.

[Gen. Amin, the Ugandan Army commander, and E.W. Oryema, the country's police chief, leaders of the coup, both underwent training in Israel.]

Obote Mops Up

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Uganda's new military

had received messages from official bodies in various parts of the country expressing approval of the death sentences passed by the Guinean National Assembly on Sunday.

Those sentenced included five men and one woman who had held high posts in the former French colony, which has been guided on a leftist course by President Touré since gaining independence in 1958.

After the invasion last November, a UN mission found, later endorsed by the Security Council, that the attack had been carried out by Portuguese-backed troops. Portugal denied the charge.

Reuters erroneously reported last night that the radio had actually announced that 58 of the condemned had been executed.

Poem by President

Today, the radio at Conakry began its news broadcasts with a poem by President Sekou Touré, "Adieu to the Traitors."

Radio Conakry said last night that the law of "a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye" had been applied. It described the executions as a carnival, and said that people spat at the bodies and stoned them.

Radio Conakry, monitored here, said today that President Touré added last night.

Heath Hints S. Africa Arms Compromise

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath opened the way today for a compromise that could quiet the uproar over his plans to sell arms to South Africa.

Speaking to the House of Commons, he indicated that he might sell only those items needed to keep at their planned effective level British ships previously sold to South Africa. There would be no addition to South Africa's military capacity.

Mr. Heath mentioned only two "obligations" to South Africa. One was to provide spare parts and equipment for its existing British vessels. The other was to equip three anti-submarine frigates with Britain's Wasp helicopters.

Informed sources said later that the frigates would probably need no more than two helicopters each. That would be a total of six, plus perhaps a few more as replacements.

Those in Mr. Heath's government who have been worried about possible repercussions from the arms sales were greatly relieved at his carefully chosen words.

The hope is clearly that the arms involved have now been reduced to an amount so small that no great controversy can be justified—much less resignations from the Commonwealth.

Unyielding Surface

The prime minister was making his first appearance in the House since the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Singapore, where most of last week was spent in angry argument about the arms-

sale issue. Superficially he remained unyielding.

He repeated that he has retained complete freedom of action to "defend British interests." He refused to say he would delay a decision on arms sales until a new Commonwealth committee has considered the problem of Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean.

But he was much more cautious than previously in talking of Britain's legal obligation under the 1955 Simonstown Agreement with South Africa. He spoke of the need to "continue to supply the limited categories of equipment needed to enable South Africa to play her part" in joint arrangements under Simonstown.

It was at this point that he mentioned spare parts and helicopters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

ians Hotly Charge That Florida's Been Defrosting Their Winter

SCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI)—As Russians slogged today through id and slush of one of their warmest winters since 1290, weathermen put the blame on Florida.

"Florida's waters warmed the Gulf Stream, and the British and Scandinavia," said a weather ter in the Soviet newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* (Soviet Russia).

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Min's Back at Cardin

Cardin brought back the mini—with some skirts six inches above the knee.

One outfit to note, according to Eugenia Sheppard, is the white tunic dress over shorts (pictured).

Miss Sheppard's full report on the Paris collections is on Page 6.

Chance.

Chance.



Italian Building Workers Strike for Government Aid

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—A million and a half construction workers struck throughout Italy today for cheaper housing and government aid to the depressed construction industry.

Ten thousand striking workers marched in Naples in the biggest demonstration accompanying the 24-hour walkout. Thousands of other workers demonstrated in Milan and five other cities.

In Palermo, high school students demonstrating in sympathy with the construction workers clashed with rightists. Police broke up another student clash in Rome.

The massive display of worker pressure for social reforms came as Premier Emilio Colombo's government presented parliament with a "white paper" on the country's financial situation.

Reliable sources said the long-awaited document placed the public debt at 33,000 billion lire (\$62.5 billion) and indicated in general that the state was using too much money and investing too little.

The government has been going ahead with plans to enact a housing reform that would meet some of the construction workers' demands. The proposal was outlined to labor leaders in a meeting. It would provide for easier expropriation of land for public housing projects, cut down bureaucratic red tape in the public housing agency, and more than double

the agency's present annual expenditure of 70 billion lire (\$12.1 million).

The agency reportedly is holding more than 600 billion lire (\$980 million) of appropriations, unspent because of administrative snags.

Unrest in Reggio Calabria

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Police fired tear gas into crowds of striking workers today in the sixth straight day of disorders in this poverty-stricken part on the toe of Italy's boot.

Threatened to march on Rome, a general strike closed all shops and public offices and kept the town isolated while police again resorted to tear gas grenades to keep the peace.

Pirelli Plant Burns

TURIN, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A big blaze broke out in a plant of the Pirelli rubber company at nearby Settimo Torinese last night, hours after someone firebombed parked trucks at a Pirelli tire testing course near Milan. There were no injuries.

It was the third fire in 20 days in the plants of the strike-plagued company.

Officials estimated damage in the Settimo Torinese fire at more than one billion lire (\$1.6 million). They said the fire there apparently was caused by a short circuit, but the possibility of arson was being investigated.

Civil Air Board Recommends Bigger U.S. Route for Alitalia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Civil Aeronautics Board examiner recommended yesterday that the permit of Alitalia, the Italian airline, be amended to enable the airline to serve California and some additional terminals in the Eastern United States.

Alitalia currently serves New York, Boston and Chicago.

Ralph L. Wiser said the permit should be broadened in conformity with terms of bilateral agreements signed last June 22, to give the airlines these separate routes:

1) New York; 2) Boston and Detroit; 3) Boston, Philadelphia and Washington; 4) Chicago and Los Angeles; 5) a choice of Washington and Los Angeles, Chicago and Los Angeles, or Detroit and San Francisco.

Mr. Wiser said that with regard to the California routes, Alitalia also must choose between operating them by way of France or Spain, and Portugal or Ireland, as specified in the agreements, rather than using both France and Spain, or both Portugal and Ireland, for intermediate stops.

Alitalia had proposed to select a single California terminal point—either Los Angeles or San Francisco—initially and then later make a separate choice as to the accompanying co-terminal—Washington or Chicago, in the case of Los Angeles—merely by providing six months notice through diplomatic channels.

Tentative Plan

The examiner said Los Angeles may not be chosen unless either Washington or Chicago is selected at the same time.

A spokesman for the airline said Alitalia plans to extend service to Detroit and Philadelphia this year and to Washington and Los Angeles in 1972.

In submitting a tentative plan for 1971, Alitalia said it planned to operate up to 21 flights a week to New York, carrying 320,000 round-trip passengers and earning \$65,100,000 in revenue. It also planned to serve seven flights a week between Rome or Milan and Boston and Detroit, for a revenue of \$11.5 million; up to three a week to Philadelphia, for \$1.8 million revenue; six a week to Chicago for \$10.4 million and up to ten a week to Los Angeles by way of Montreal for revenues of \$2.2 million.

Alitalia also contemplated an all-cargo jet service with up to four flights a week to New York and a fifth from New York to Boston, for a revenue of \$6.4 million and one to Chicago with an estimated revenue yield of \$705,000.

Unless exceptions to the examiner's findings are filed within ten days, the recommendations may be adopted by the board for submission to President Nixon for final approval.

Jordan Premier Warns Violators Of Arms Ban

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (AP).—Premier Wasfi Telli today warned that military courts, armed with powers to pass the death penalty, will try violators of the total ban—decreed yesterday—on explosives and firearms throughout Jordan.

Mr. Telli gave the warning in his capacity as military governor. His statement was broadcast over Amman radio.

The ban followed the disarmament of government and Palestinian guerrilla militiamen under a peace agreement signed between the two sides Jan. 13.

Mr. Telli's statement warned that death will be the penalty for bomb throwing or any other use of explosives. Possession of firearms is punishable by five years in prison, he added.

Meanwhile, the Patah newspaper, official organ of the guerrillas in Amman, announced today that it has suspended publication "until further notice."

It said the suspension was decided by the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, but gave no reasons.

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Poles Shelve Controversial Incentive Pay System Was Cause Of December Riots

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Poland's leaders have decided to shelve the controversial "incentive" system of wage payments that was the basis of the December riots and last week's renewed unrest in the same coastal area.

Communist party economic experts, meeting in Warsaw, decided yesterday to delay introduction of the incentive plan this year, while continuing "experiments" on its operation in some industries.

It was such an experiment at the Lenin Shipyard, in Gdansk, one of ten state-owned enterprises selected for this purpose last year, that boiled over in mid-December into a demonstration that led to riots and a change in government.

Edward Giersek, who replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka as Communist party chief after the anti-government outburst, told workers in Szczecin last Sunday, a day before the Central Committee meeting, that the incentive plan was to be shelved.

Personal Visit

Mr. Giersek had flown with high-ranking party and government leaders to the port city in an effort to end a general strike that had gripped the city over economic matters focusing on introduction of the incentive plan.

The pledge to delay introduction of the plan brought a cheer from the workers, many of whom must have assumed it was being abandoned. It was assumed that a similar promise was made yesterday to workers in Gdansk, also visited by the Giersek delegation before returning to Warsaw.

[Work was reported back to normal today in Poland's Baltic ports following Mr. Giersek's visit, Reuters reported.]

The decision to postpone widespread introduction of the incentive system was seen here as a major concession by Mr. Giersek, probably the most important economic move since he came to power Dec. 20.

Under the incentive system, introduced by the Gomulka leadership as part of a new five-year plan beginning this year, workers would be rewarded more for efficiency for quality production.

Under the old system, still in effect, workers were paid bonuses for achieving "norms," or pre-set production quotas. The quotas often were set unrealistically low and the bonuses became the equivalent of guaranteed overtime.

Under the new system, bonuses and wage increases were to be related more directly to the profitability of the enterprise, achieved through the more efficient work of the entire staff. Thus, an individual monthly pay loss could be made up by shares in the firm's annual profit.

But the incentive system was apparently so complex, with efficiency determined by adjustable indexes and other involved economic indicators, that few industrial managers could explain them to the workers.

Union of Czech Scientists Loses Status as Legal Body

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (AP).—The president of the Czech National Front today ousted the Union of Czech Scientists from its ranks after it seemed unable to drive a wedge between the union's members and its leadership, who still resist hard-line party directives.

The union's ouster was reported by the news agency CTE.

It said the reason for the president's decision was that "since its establishment in 1969 up to the present days the leadership of the union has been standing in rightist positions."

It thus finds itself at variance with the interests of honest scientific workers and with the mission of a socialist organization. Its whole activity was in sharp variance not only with the interests of scientists but also of our whole socialist society."

Red Roof

The National Front is a Communist-dominated front organization of which political parties, trade unions and all other allowed organizations are members. It is to be a member of the National Front means to have lost the status of legality as an organization.

One of the other ousters of complete unions from the National Front was that of the film and TV artists last year. In other cases the National Front succeeded in replacing the leadership of unions with men subservient to the regime. In still others, as with the Union of Writers, the struggle is still going on. Here the government has tried to break them apart by withholding the union's funds.

The decision on the scientists came one day before a statewide conference of the Czechoslovak National Front is to meet to—as CTE said—"set up" a new Central Committee.

Historian Freed

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Dr. Jaroslav Sedivy, a liberal Czechoslovak historian who was arrested in a 3 a.m. raid by security police five months ago, has been released from prison without a trial, it was learned today.

Dr. Sedivy, reached at his home by telephone, refused to discuss the details of his release and said he did not know whether he might still be put on trial.

Crash in Andes Survived by 29

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Airline spokesmen said today that 29 persons out of 49 survived the crash yesterday of an Aeropostal Viscount, in the Andes.

A spokesman said, "They were lucky, because the plane practically landed on the treetops. At first, we thought there could be no survivors." Earlier reports had put the toll as high as 35.

Luggage Yields Hashish

COLOGNE, Jan. 26 (AP).—Several pieces of luggage containing 283 pounds of hashish valued at \$184,000 have been impounded at the airport here, police reported today. The luggage originated in Kabul, Afghanistan. Police said they were tipped something was "not quite right" about the luggage.



IN SO MANY WORDS—A Vietnamese sign painter gathers a street audience in Saigon as he prepares banners and posters to be displayed during the Tet Lunar New Year celebrations, which begin today. The sign on the wall at left reads: Luck. In 1968, the Communists used the Tet holiday to launch a major offensive, but U.S. military sources said they expected little trouble during this year's festivities.

Obote Lays Coup to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

ing out remnants of resistance in scattered fighting with Obote's forces outside Kampala, Gen. Amin laughed off reports of Mr. Obote's flight to Tanzania.

"Oh, well, let him go," the general said, "because he's a Communist."

Gen. Amin said there had been no casualties in the coup, which began early yesterday when his forces surrounded parliament and Mr. Obote's residence. Today he urged citizens to return to their jobs.

Gen. Amin promised former ministers their safety and said he would return to his home Thursday morning.

He said he might even offer Mr. Obote himself a job in the new government. The former president's huge portrait in the parliament building, Gen. Amin added, will remain up—at least for the time being.

2 Canadian Priests Die

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Officials of a Roman Catholic missionary order here announced today that two priests were killed and one wounded during yesterday's coup in Uganda.

The priests killed were identified as Jean-Paul Demers, 60, of St. Isidore, Quebec, and Gerald Perreault, 55, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

The Rev. Victor Desrosiers, father superior of the Order of White Fathers of Africa, said the two Canadian priests were caught in machine-gun fire at Kampala airport early yesterday.

A third member of the order, the Rev. Adrian Farmer, of Sarafeld, Ontario, was injured, he said.

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Relays of Americans Seek POW Information in Moscow

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—A grim version of a relay race that pits U.S. visitors against North Vietnamese diplomats is being played here in an effort to learn the fate of four American officers missing in Vietnam.

But instead of a baton being passed from one runner to the next, the participants are equipped with photos and identification data on the missing men.

The aim—so far unsuccessful—is to induce members of the North Vietnamese Embassy to accept the material as an initial step in determining what happened to the men.

"When we leave, we'll just pass the material on to other American visitors here, and have them try and get the Vietnamese to accept it," said David McIlwain, 23, one of the latest participants.

"Perhaps after a while the Vietnamese will get tired of turning down the Americans and accept the material and do something about finding out what happened to the men."

The contest began last Tuesday when George Toomey, 24, and his wife, Janet, 21, arrived here in an effort to learn the fate of his brother and the other three missing men.

The brother, Army Maj. Samuel Toomey 3d, was aboard a helicopter that was shot down Nov. 30, 1969, while on a mission in the Demilitarized Zone just south of the North Vietnamese border.

Mr. Toomey said his family has "not heard a single word" about his brother since then, but there were indications from witnesses that showed that the major may have been captured.

At the same time, the Toomeys sought to learn what happened to a number of other U.S. aviators.

Prisoner Since 1964

Mr. Toomey said he was prompted to undertake the trip to Moscow as a result of a visit here last March by relatives of Air Force Capt. John H. Nasmyth Jr., who has been a prisoner in North Vietnam since 1964.

Capt. Nasmyth's relatives received a "very courteous" reception at the North Vietnamese Embassy when they sought information. Like Mr. Toomey, they had heard nothing about the prisoner.

A Vietnamese diplomat promised that if they would follow certain procedures they would receive letters from the captain once a month. The North Vietnamese kept the promise, Mr. Toomey said.

Mr. Toomey and his wife went to the embassy last Wednesday, hoping for the same sort of reception. They did not get it.

They spent 50 minutes trying to convince a young English-speaking Vietnamese to accept the photos and data. He refused, saying at one point that the North Vietnamese had released all the names of American prisoners.

Discouraged, the Toomeys discussed the matter with a group of visiting students from Stetson University in Florida they happened to meet at their hotel.

Several of the students, including Mr. McIlwain, agreed to take up the cause. The Toomeys turned over the photos and other material to the students before they had to leave for home last Saturday.

That same day Mr. McIlwain and three other students called at the North Vietnamese Embassy. They too, were rebuffed.

They returned again yesterday and again the Vietnamese refused to accept the photos.

The students are hoping that the North Vietnamese will accept the material at the embassy will have better luck.

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Data From Unmanned Probe Of Venus Released by Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

It is impossible to see the surface from earth. And because the space capsule must land on the "right" side—facing earth—to facilitate radio communication, no pictures were possible.

The chief designer of the Venus series said in May, 1969, following the descent of Venus-5 and Venus-6 into the atmosphere that it was not confident that in the near future it will be possible to receive television pictures of the planet's surface.

Venus-7 was launched on Aug. 17 on its 120-day journey to Venus, the closest planet to earth and second closest planet to the sun. On Dec. 15, Tass announced that the 2,600-pound craft had completed its mission and that it transmitted information for 35 minutes as its instrument capsule floated by parachute through the Venus atmosphere.

'No Advisory Role' U.S. Planning a Team to Check Use of Materiel in Cambodia

By Ralph Blumenthal

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (NYT).—American officials have developed a program for a "military equipment delivery team" that would send U.S. military representatives through the Cambodian countryside to check on deployment of American military equipment.

Qualified U.S. officials who disclosed the plans said the Americans "would not fall into an advisory role."

Officials said the program was still being discussed between U.S. authorities in Washington, Saigon and Phnom Penh, but it was understood that plans were well advanced and awaiting final American approval and agreement of the Cambodians, who have not yet been informed of the program.

\$200 Million Allocated

It was described as an effort by the United States to make "lend checks" of the nearly \$200 million allocated last spring to the Cambodian military effort to defeat the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese invaders.

The program would involve at the start about 16 American military men under the jurisdiction of the U.S. ambassador, who would check on how effectively American military aid was being used by the Cambodians.

The Americans would have no authority to advise the Cambodians on how to use that equipment more effectively, the source said. They asserted the program would not conflict with the congressional prohibition against U.S. ground combat forces or advisers in Cambodia that was adopted last month in a \$1 billion supplemental military aid bill.

The United States will speed the delivery of planes and helicopters to Cambodia to replace equipment destroyed in last week's Communist attack on Phnom Penh Airport. Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said today, according to Associated Press. He also confirmed the presence of the 16-man team in Cambodia.

Congress Backing Seen

In fact, the sources asserted, Congress would probably welcome the program as a check on the deployment of U.S. military aid in Cambodia.

They said the U.S. now has no way of ascertaining what happens to the American military equipment.

"We only know what the Cambodians tell us," one high official said. The program would be centered in Saigon, seat of the U.S. military command for Vietnam, as well as Cambodia and Laos. The program would use the accounting facilities of the command in Saigon while operating under the Ambassador, Emory C. Swank, in Phnom Penh through the office of his military-political counselor, Jonathan Ladd.

He said the 26-man special at service unit will be withdrawn from combat duty and added that further withdrawals are under consideration.

U.S. Pressure Helping POWs, Laird Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said today the nationwide search for American prisoners held in Vietnam had had some effect on the problem.

In remarks prepared for a convention of the National Religion Broadcasters, Mr. Laird said, "Let us now flow more freely between the prisoners and their families."

"More packages from home are getting through to the prison camp in North Vietnam, and Hanoi has recently sought to convince skeptical world opinion that the prisoners are receiving proper treatment," he added.

Of Hanoi's efforts, Mr. Laird referred specifically to the filmed interviews North Vietnam permitted of some prisoners on Christmas day.

South Korea, U.S. Reach Agreement On Troop Cutback

SEOUL, Jan. 26 (NYT).—South Korean Defense Minister Jung Nai Huk said today that a full accord had been reached with the United States on the 20,000-man reduction of the American forces here and a Korean military modernization program.

Mr. Jung said at a news conference that there had been no discussion of any further withdrawals beyond the current cutback, which would reduce the authorized U.S. force level in South Korea to 44,000 men by the end of June.

He said about \$100 million worth of U.S. surplus military equipment to be left behind by the withdrawing American troops would be turned over to South Korea this year, plus a special modernization aid fund of \$150 million. These are in addition to the regular military aid, amounting to \$140 million this year.

The special aid would continue under a five-year modernization program for the 600,000-man South Korean armed forces, he said.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	0	F	Sunny
ALASKA	15 <td>43</td> <td>Overcast</td>	43	Overcast
ARIZONA	5	44	Sunny
ARKANSAS	10	44	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	56	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	10	56	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10	44	Overcast
DELAWARE	10	44	Overcast
FLORIDA	10	56	Partly cloudy
GEORGIA	10	56	Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	56	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	10	56	Partly cloudy
IOWA	10	56	Partly cloudy
KANSAS	10	56	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	56	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	56	Partly cloudy
MAINE	10	56	Partly cloudy
MARYLAND	10	56	Partly cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	56	Partly cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	56	Partly cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	56	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	56	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	10	56	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEW MEXICO	10	56	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	10	56	Partly cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	56	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	56	Partly cloudy
OHIO	10	56	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	56	Partly cloudy
OREGON	10	56	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	56	Partly cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	56	Partly cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	56	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	56	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	56	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	10	56	Partly cloudy
UTAH	10	56	Partly cloudy
VERMONT	10	56	Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	10	56	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	56	Partly cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	56	Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	56	Partly cloudy
WYOMING	10	56	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)

1st Formal Message

Nixon Asks the New Congress to Pass 40 Unfinished Bills

By Robert Smeier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Nixon sent his initial request to Congress today, asking that the unfinished business of the 91st Congress be made the first business of the 92d.

The president urged the prompt enactment of 40 measures originally submitted last year and noted that "they have been modified to meet the needs of the country."

The proposals include aid to districts facing desegregation problems, substantial increases in taxes paid by truck owners, increase in the tax on airline tickets to pay for anti-hijacking measures, a program to stimulate

Intelsat-4 in Orbit With 3,000 'Lines'

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—A new generation of commercial communications satellite was launched last night, the launching into orbit of the first Intelsat-4.

The new satellite represents a major advance in technology. It is designed with a capacity to transmit as many as 3,000 simultaneous transoceanic telephone calls—compared with 240 on the first Early Bird in 1965 and 1,200 on the present Intelsat-3.

Winds Delay Launch

The \$13.5-million spacecraft, the first of the eight in the Intelsat-4 series, was launched by a Delta rocket for the privately owned Intelsat Corp. and its 76 partner nations.

The launching had been delayed three days by unusually strong westerly winds.

The Atlas-Centaur rocket provided the 3,094-pound, drum-shaped spacecraft into a wide elliptical orbit.

At November, when an Atlas-Centaur was last used, the rocket failed to boost the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory into space.

The launch of Intelsat-4 did not release the shroud-shielding panels from the spacecraft.

Early tracking data on Intelsat-4 indicated last night that the spacecraft was performing normally and was in an acceptable orbit.

For two days, the spacecraft is to be fired to lock the little satellite in orbit 2,300 miles above the Atlantic Ocean, so that it can serve the heavy communications traffic between North America and Western Europe.

Such an altitude, the spacecraft will be traveling at a speed commensurate with the distance from so that it will remain in the same position in relation to earth.

ail, Transport Unions to Enforce K. Mail Strike

WASH., Jan. 26 (AP)—Leaders of the air, rail, and trucking unions today promised Britain's 15 postal workers support in its off private delivery system set up by businesses during a seven-day walkout.

A Jackson, leader of the 200,000-member National Postal Union, said the walkout could be indefinite. He said only a fraction of the 35-million daily mail load was getting through.

Transport union chiefs said after meeting with Mr. Jackson that they agreed not to handle mail packages normally delivered by mailmen. They said they would support the strikers' fight for a 15 percent increase in wages ranging from \$18 (\$36 to \$55) a week. The Post has offered 8 percent.

The strike has virtually halted mail of domestic and foreign origin and has affected some 10 million telephone and cable lines. A number of post offices remained open to serve people.

Sea Pilots Off Job

LONDON, England, Jan. 26 (AP)—Movement of shipping waters was badly hit today as hundreds of sea pilots went on strike to demand a pay raise in this inland city.

While all British European services out of London were to a virtual standstill, a strike of 2,500 dockworkers at London's SW Airport.

man's Condition Reported Improving

SAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—The condition of former U.S. Senator Harry S. Truman is improving, his doctors said today.

His appetite is growing, he is sleeping better, he is joking and is generally "a patient," doctors said last night.

Mr. Truman, 88, on a liquid diet last night, but he said he was "not feeling well."

Truman is suffering from an infection of the large



THE LONELIEST JOB—President Nixon ponders the problems of state at his desk in a photo called "Late Day in the Office," displayed at the Smithsonian Institution in an exhibit called "The First Two Years: A Photographic Impression of the Presidency."

Nun Accuses U.S. Government Of Tapping Church's Phones

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26 (AP)—A nun who charged the U.S. government tapped telephones within the Roman Catholic church in the United States and Rome was ordered Tuesday to testify before a grand jury about an alleged bomb-plot.

Sister Joanne Egan, 52, of New York City was held in contempt of court by U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman after she failed to testify. She had been granted immunity by the court on two occasions.

Sister Joanne was named a co-conspirator in the case against six persons charged with plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and blow up heating service tunnels in Washington on Feb. 22.

Judge Herman ordered her held without bond, but said she could get out of jail as soon as she agreed to testify "within the life of the grand jury." The jury could sit up to 18 months.

She gave six reasons why she refused to testify before the grand jury. One of the reasons was that evidence that brought her before the grand jury was secured by illegal wire taps. Then she said, "In addition, all or some of the telephone communications monitored by the U.S. government involved communications within the Roman Catholic Church of America and, specifically, between my provincial headquarters and the offices of the church in New York, Rome and throughout the United States."

The jury is investigating a case involving three priests, a former priest, a nun and a Pakistani graduate student indicted on Jan. 12 on charges of plotting to kidnap President Nixon's foreign affairs adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and blow up the heating systems in five federal buildings in February.

Sister Egan was granted immunity yesterday by U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman and directed to testify.

Jack Levine, Sister Egan's lawyer, said that the phone tap in Rome was on the headquarters of the order to which she belonged. It was not connected to the Vatican, he said. He said that the tap was one that continued over a long period, but he did not say how long or by whom it was operated.

Agnew Accuses Anderson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew accused a Tennessee congressman last night of sabotaging the nation's legal system by defending

IRS Chief Quits With Busy Period Of The Year Near

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—The White House announced today the resignation of Randolph W. Thowser as commissioner of Internal Revenue.

President Nixon, in a letter to Mr. Thowser, accepted his resignation with regret but asked him to stay until the end of February in order to take maximum advantage of your experience in arranging for an orderly transfer of responsibilities.

Mr. Thowser told Mr. Nixon he believed it was timely and appropriate to submit his resignation and return to a law practice in Atlanta.

Observers were surprised that Mr. Thowser chose to quit just when the IRS is heading into its busiest period as tax returns pour in.

Asked whether the official was asked to leave, a White House spokesman said that as far as he knew Mr. Thowser had been considering resigning for some time.

Threat Against Thant Reported in Florida

MIAMI, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A reported threat against U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, forced cancellation of a public reception at Florida International University yesterday.

Mr. Thant, who received an honorary degree from the university, and the other officials had already gathered there when word of the threat came from plainclothes security men in the crowd.

The officials were taken to a private home where the reception was held.

Dr. Charles Perry, president of the university, confirmed that a threat was made, apparently overheard in the crowd. The threat's nature could not be learned.

State to Ask Death Penalty In Tate Case

Hearings Tomorrow On the Sentences

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP)—The state will call for the death penalty for Charles Manson and the three women convicted with him in the Tate murder trial.

A hearing on the sentences before the same jury that convicted them will begin on Thursday. It is expected to be a drawn-out affair.

Manson, 36, and the three women followers were found guilty yesterday of first-degree murder and conspiracy.

The jury of seven men and five women, who had deliberated 45 hours and 40 minutes since receiving the case Jan. 15, was ordered to return Thursday for the penalty phase of the trial. They will continue to be sequestered.

The prosecutor said he has about 50 witnesses ready for the penalty trial.

The defense has said it will put on a case as long or longer than the state's case, but it has not yet decided whether to ask for the death penalty on a contention that there still is doubt as to guilt.

2 Possible Penalties

Death or life imprisonment are the only possible penalties for convictions on first-degree murder.

Under California law, the same jury that returns a first-degree murder-conspiracy conviction must meet again at a second trial to fix the penalty.

Sharon Tate and four visitors to the actress's mansion were murdered in August, 1969. The next night, Leno LaBianca, a wealthy market owner, and his wife were murdered.

Manson was accused of ordering the murders to touch off a race war which he believed was heralded in a Beatles song. After the race war, he expected to take over power.

His co-defendants were Susan Atkins, 32; Patricia Krenwinkel, 33; and Leslie Van Houten, 31.

Ms. Van Houten was charged with conspiracy in all the killings, but with murder only in those of the LaBiancas.

Deputy District Attorney Vincent Bugliosi, the chief prosecutor, told newsmen he will seek the death penalty: "I don't enjoy it, but it is necessary."

Of the verdict, he said: "I'm very pleased. The Los Angeles Police Department is very happy."

If there are death sentences, they automatically will be appealed. If life sentences are returned, the chief defense attorney, Paul Fitzgerald said, "of course we'll appeal, that, too."

Miss Kasabian 'Not Surprised'

MILFORD, N.H., Jan. 26 (AP)—Linda Kasabian, 32, who was a member of the Manson "family" and the chief prosecution witness in the trial, said yesterday she was not surprised by the verdict of guilty.

"I'm not surprised but my heart really aches for them. I knew in my heart," she said.

Asked whether she was to return to Los Angeles to testify during the penalty phase of the trial, she said, "I have no idea, I haven't been contacted."

Washington Sees Decline in Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—For the first time in 14 years, the number of crimes reported in Washington last year dropped below the level of the previous year.

The total number of reported crimes in 1970 was 5.2 percent below that of 1969, Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson announced at a press conference with Mayor Walter E. Washington.

Robbery, the category Chief Wilson said the attorney most identifies with the "crime crisis" decreased by 4.9 percent. The statistics showed reported crime to be markedly lower in police districts encompassing the previously high-crime downtown area.

2 Soviet Copters Violate Bonn's Air Space Twice

HANNOVER, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two Soviet helicopters violated West German air space today and then repeated the offense despite a warning from an intercepting West German helicopter, the border patrol here reported.

The Soviet craft crossed the border near Helmstedt, the Western control point on the main autobahn link with West Berlin, officials said.

A border-patrol helicopter intercepted the Russians, and they headed the West German pilot's signal to return to East Germany. But a short time later, officials said, the two Soviet helicopters again briefly flew over the border near Helmstedt.

Ex-Communist Named Greek Press Overlord

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—George Georgalas, a former Communist propagandist who joined the cabinet of Premier George Papadopoulos last summer, today was named overlord of the Greek press and the government's information services abroad.

Mr. Georgalas, 42, has been government spokesman for the last six months as under secretary in charge of press matters.

Says Son Spoiled, Not Deprived

By Dave Smith

LOS ANGELES—She looks older than 59, feels 90, she says. Thin and slightly hunched from emphysema, that keeps her from working, she still smokes heavily.

Sometimes, when the fear keeps her sitting up all night in the dark living room, tiredness the next day knocks her mind off guard. Then the constant tension sends her into spasms, making her shake so she can hardly pick up a teacup or light a cigarette.

She is the mother of Charles Manson.

Since his arrest in November, 1969, for the slayings of actress Sharon Tate and six others, she has heard herself described as the worst kind of tramp and bad mother whose son went bad because he was so cruelly deprived.

If anything, it was just the opposite, she knows. But she kept silent and hidden, thinking back over the past and realizing, she says now, that her worst mistake "I guess" was that her famous son was an over-indulgence that became a law of life, even a necessity, to Charles Manson.

In the Charles Manson who sent his disciples out to kill, she can recognize one strong trait in the little boy she remembers—the charming boy who never worked or fought for what he wanted, but let others, usually women, do it for him.

Known His Father

"But all that stuff you read about Charles not knowing who his father was, that's not so. Scott used to come and pick up Charles and take him home for weekends with his own child. He took Charles home six or seven times like that and just loved him," she says.

Col. Scott died in 1954 of cancer, Mrs. Manson says.

When Charles was 4, Mrs. Manson left Ashland for McMechen, W. Va., and the boy's contact with his real father was broken. But always he was surrounded by family—his mother, his grandmother, an aunt and an uncle.

It was during this time that Mrs. Manson, then 22, and her older brother went to prison for two years for robbery, when Charles was 6.

But throughout those early years, she says, Charles was not only not neglected, he was even pampered by all the women who surrounded him.

"Charles was never a rough little boy. He was too tender-hearted to fight or do anything violent. He wouldn't even whip his dog. He wouldn't even fight his own battles. He had a girl cousin just about his age, and if he got into trouble, why she'd always step in to fight for him."

"Maybe it was because my own mother had been so strict, but if Charles wanted anything, I'd give it to him. My mother said, too; she used to be a bit of a spoiler."

"He never had to do a thing to earn what he wanted."

Never Worked

"Let me tell you this right now. Until Charles Manson came out to California when he was about 21, he never worked a whole day in his life."

Charles had a wonderful personality, Mrs. Manson recalls, and always charmed people at first meeting. "He always had a way with people. Even later, when he was in prison, he was able to get special treatment, so I don't believe any of that stuff about his hypnotizing those girls in his family. I think it was just his personality, and the effects of dope they all took."

"But he always had charm... 'He never had to take a fall, not till he was a grown man. Everything just was handed to him, I admit."

"And if he didn't get what he wanted right now, he'd get so angry. He was impatient and couldn't wait a day for anything."

When Charles was 10, Mrs. Manson married Jack Thomas—not his real name—to whom she stayed married for 21 depressing years. She describes Mr. Thomas as "a drunk" and, she admits, Mr. Thomas was an unstable man for Charles to model himself after, even though they got along well.

But by the time Charles was 10, he had already begun running away from home. Mrs. Manson doesn't know why, but he did it repeatedly, when he was living with her, when he was with his aunt and uncle, and, later, from correctional institutions.

By the time Charles was 21, he had served in several re-

"... If those jurors would just talk to Charles for 15 minutes, they could see he's mentally ill. He needs treatment. I don't know what to do now... just start worrying again, I guess."

was jealous of the time she spent on the baby, and once beat her up. She left Mr. Manson, returned to her mother in Ashland and began divorce proceedings.

She also returned to an angry Col. Scott who married another woman.

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By the time Charles was 21, he had served in several re-

formatories and finally a prison term for car theft. Paroled, he came home, where he took menial jobs that he always lost through lateness, absence or general neglect, and his mother, or grandmother, or aunt always came through with the money he needed.

Son's Marriage

In January, 1955, Charles married a waitress from McMechen, Rosalie Jean Willis, and by the end of that year, he was back in prison in California for transporting stolen cars across state borders.

Rosalie, in California to be near Charles, bore their son, Charles Jr., while Manson was in prison, and before he got out, in 1958, she had divorced him, remarried and moved back East. Now she is divorced again.

Mrs. Manson, who also came to California to help Rosalie and Charles escape out a living, stayed on, sharing an apartment with him in Culver City, a Los Angeles suburb.

I Think the Business With

Rosalie really hurt Charles," she says. "I think Rose was the only woman he ever really loved, and from then on, he never respected women."

And it was during this time, she says, that she began to feel he needed psychiatric treatment, though it was far beyond their means. "Somewhere in prison he started taking benzodrine and smoking marijuana, and whenever I found bennies or marijuana I'd flush them down the toilet, but he'd just find new hiding places."

Not long after, they went their separate ways. Mrs. Manson leaving Los Angeles, Charles drifting on to his bizarre future. For a few years, Mrs. Manson was in touch, even after Charles went back to prison on bad-check charges. Seven years ago, while earning \$43 a week as a waitress, she failed to answer promptly his request for a \$600 guitar.

"In about a week he wrote and said that since I hadn't sent it, don't write to me any more. As far as I'm concerned, my mother is dead."

But Mrs. Manson doesn't feel her son is dead, even today. "I'm awfully upset," she said Monday, after the guilty verdict was read. "I still believe that if those jurors would just talk to Charles for 15 minutes, they could see he's mentally ill. He needs treatment, has for years. I don't know what to do now... just start worrying again, I guess."

"What kind of a mother doesn't love all her own children?"

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The First Point

The governments of Egypt, Jordan and Israel seem to be taking all too seriously the first point of the 14 that President Wilson enunciated to Congress and the world, just a little more than 53 years ago. That point was:

"Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

That is to say, the three governments have been conducting their negotiations with one another on the vital questions that divide Arab and Israeli "in the public view." That all three have "private international understandings" of one kind or another goes without saying: It is on the central issues, those which were to have been explored through the Jarring mission, that the three are exchanging public statements.

President Wilson gave priority to the concept of diplomacy conducted in the public view because World War I had arisen from a medley of secret and semi-secret understandings, and was being fought, in addition to some much-publicized goals, to achieve a variety of secret and semi-secret aims. His intentions were excellent, but he failed to recognize the acute disadvantages of negotiations conducted in the public view: the tendency to freeze asking prices in bargaining and to make every concession seem a net loss.

When Egypt's president, for example, announces openly that he will not surrender an inch of territory, or Israel's premier places primacy on strategic frontiers, defensible by Israel itself, retreat becomes difficult and rational solutions almost impossible. There is nothing particularly sacred about some acres of desert, nor do they insure either security or defeat. But national pride can be invested in the one idea, and national fears and aspirations in the other. Governments can rise or fall on the tenacity by which such concepts are defended, while the main goal of a reasonable settlement, based on facts, not on theories of sovereignty or strategy, remains in the background.

To the extent that President Wilson coupled actual peace proposals with his hopes for open covenants, openly arrived at, the Fourteen Points (and their author) have suffered at history's hands. Everyone was disappointed by the treaties that emerged from World War I, and none more than the generation that had to fight World War II.

Can Israeli or Arab expect complete satisfaction from whatever diplomatic conclusion is made to the 1967 war? Should not the goal be to prevent war in 1971 or later? And is a square inch of Egyptian soil or a "strategic" frontier worth that grim possibility? Above all, are the transient and largely illusory pleasures of venting hopes, hostilities and fears in public worth the risks that process involves? The first point of negotiation is not publicity, but agreement.

The Fate of Alaska

The Department of the Interior's draft statement on the proposed Alaskan oil pipeline is impressive. It presents the government's first comprehensive view on the pipeline's probable impact on the environment—including not only those dangers that might be overcome by standards to be set for its construction but also those that the department concedes cannot be overcome at all. In the end the report favors the careful building of the line, not because it would be altogether safe but because in the department's opinion the harm it would do would be outweighed by considerations of national security and America's oil position in the world market. In this conclusion we think the department has overreached itself.

The reasonable tone and prudent approach of the report are far removed from the cavalier attitude with which the oil companies originally proceeded to bring pipe, equipment and labor into Alaska for what promised to be a quick and heedless exploitation of the land. On this score alone, the protests of conservationists and the delays they have won are seen to have been fully justified.

In spite of the report's merits, however, we do not feel that it should pave the way of an immediate approval of the pipeline. First, even the damage conceded by its authors would be serious to fish and wildlife,

to wilderness, to vegetation and to the entire cultural pattern of the region, though—according to the department—less than that which many conservation experts are sure would occur. Second, it seems inconceivable, either in law or simple justice, that the project would be launched until the native claims to the land are fully and satisfactorily settled. And, not least, a policy choice of such far-reaching consequence, posing the nation's fuel needs, its relations with other countries and the balance of trade against the future of the largest of its states, should not be left to the single decision of the Department of the Interior, even if it wins the approval of the Council on Environmental Quality.

The resources of Alaska have been rightly compared in magnitude with "all the fjords of Norway, all the game of Kenya, all the rivers of Brazil, all the coasts of Spain, all the peaks of New Zealand, all the seas of Britain and all the natural resources of Mexico." Certainly the President and his chief counsels should weigh the choices involved. Indeed, since 95 percent of that great state is still federal land, Sen. Case of New Jersey has good ground for suggesting that Congress itself review the facts on the pipeline and make the ultimate judgment of policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Program

The programs themselves are useful so far as they go. The welfare reform is meant to provide a minimum income for the poor, although critics have pointed out that it will also provide a maximum (which in New York and New Jersey at least will be lower than the present ceiling). The reorganization of government departments could probably improve efficiency if there were any chance that Congress would pass it, which there is not.

If none of the measures gets through, then Mr. Nixon will not be considered excessively partisan if he points out in a year's time that the Congress that blocked them was Democratic.

—From the Guardian (London).

In his State of the Union message, Nixon left a big blank: the Vietnam conflict and its disquieting extension of American intervention in Cambodia. For Mr. Nixon and his advisers, the war is now a thing of the past. In a few months, there will no longer be American combat units in Vietnam.

The Navy and Air Force will remain there to help those who need them. With this assistance, the South Vietnamese will be quite able to resist another "Tet offensive." If they do not manage to do so, well, it's too bad! The United States will not send other GIs to fight in rice-paddies. As for the airmen and sailors, it will not be difficult to evacuate them, should the occasion arise.

Mr. Nixon thus practices a policy formerly known as "When we are gone, let happen what may." He does so with an apparently flawless honesty: Has he not always declared that the United States would help only those who help themselves?

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Heath and South Africa

The Singapore conference has given Mr. Heath time to think again about his arms plan and provided him with an honorable way out of his decision if he wishes to take it. He should do so. For there can now be no doubt that the damage to the Commonwealth and to British economic interests caused by arms sales to South Africa would be no token affair quickly forgotten. But more important perhaps is that even if there were not a single Commonwealth member in Africa, it would still be a disastrous mistake for Britain and for the future of the West in the continent if the British were to reactivate their military alliance with South Africa and consolidate it with arms supplies.

—From the Observer (London).

The Commonwealth has survived, only just, and in spite of the fact that the Singapore prime ministers' conference provided an object lesson on how such meetings should not be conducted. The debate on South African arms was conducted with the maximum of bitterness, with public threats and with very little effort at understanding other people's point of view. The debate set the whole tone of the conference and it prevented a thorough discussion of other problems of importance.

If the tactics of the opponents, particularly some of the African states, had been specifically designed to drive Mr. Heath to sell the arms, let the devil take the Commonwealth, they could hardly have been better chosen.

—From the Financial Times (London).

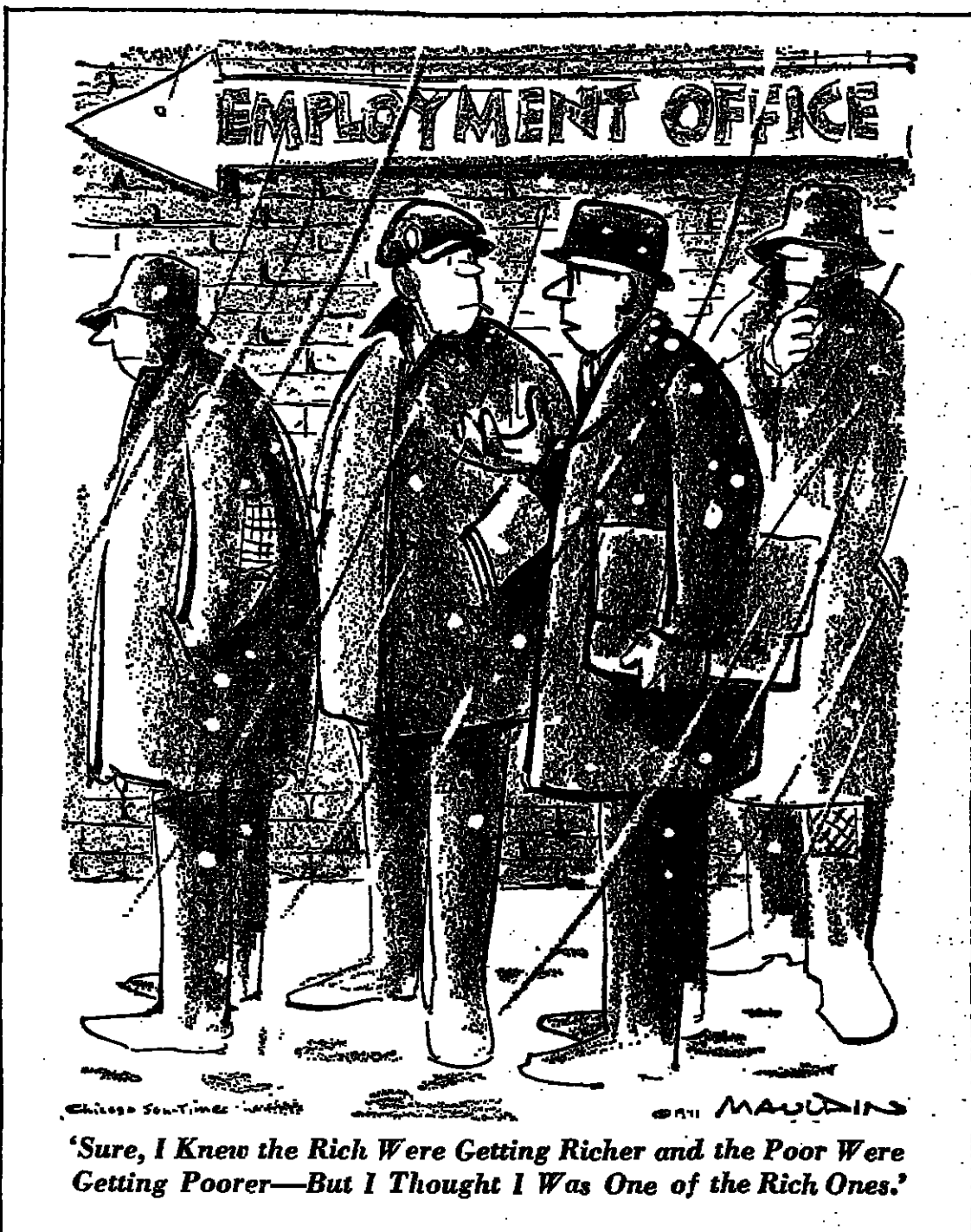
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1896
NEW YORK—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the publication in the Sun of a telegram from its Havana correspondent asserting that the German warships *Sabine* and *Storch* are under way to Puerto Cabeles, in Venezuela, to effectively enforce a claim which Germany has made for the payment of a railroad debt. It is even hinted that German marines may be disembarked should it be deemed necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1921
WASHINGTON—A survey by the Department of Labor on working conditions shows that there are 3,473,000 persons now unemployed. These figures do not include farming, merely manufacturing industries, and show a huge gain on last year. New York City has the largest number of idle, 234,000, and the largest unemployment in any industry is in automobile manufacturing, where 69 percent of the employees are idle.



Brandt-II: Ostpolitik

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik would seem, as he explains it, to have the rather modest purpose of unfreezing the icepack surrounding West Berlin but, in fact, its aims are ultimately far more grandiose.

The optimum hope is that Moscow, in return for greater Western commercial opportunities, will openly endorse Bonn's policy. This would in the end (it is reasoned) weaken the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe, which would become paradoxical if the Kremlin acknowledges there is no more German "danger."

The Communist bloc would feel free to reach better relations with Bonn once Moscow had already done so; Ulbricht's East German veto power would dwindle; and a real thaw would disintegrate existing East-West barriers.

Even the most enthusiastic advocates of this Ostpolitik think any such developments necessarily lie a long way off. Brandt himself speaks with caution. At present he concentrates on obtaining a somewhat better agreement for West Berlin and adds:

Russia's Intentions

"If as I think, the Russians are interested in practical cooperation in the economic and other fields, I think they would probably be more careful than they have been up to now about violating agreed accords."

Nevertheless, Brandt expresses not the slightest optimism that an end to divided Germany can even be envisioned yet. He says: "What we do not like to recognize is the split of Germany. But we have to live with it. We just have to live with it as a fact. Now what we are aiming at is to get good relations with East Germany. We hope one day these two states will either be closer together or perhaps even under one roof."

He doesn't think it is possible to contemplate even the remotest kind of confederation arrangement between East and West, a modern version of the Metternich confederation of different and independent German states. He comments:

"We never had a situation like this where two states are based upon policies which can never be reconciled. I don't believe in a mishmash. This is impossible. Here I agree with Herr Ulbricht in East Berlin. I cannot see how a confederation could work between a state economy on one side and a market economy on the other, quite apart from the very conflicting bases of the two states."

Putting aside such concrete ideas, Brandt hopes to use the common national heritage of both Germany's, their language, culture and tradition, to lessen the distance between them. Today, he says, it is easier for him to visit Japan or Kenya than East Germany.

Doubts on Peace Treaty
He admits that his vague concept implicitly acknowledges the existence of two German states and a special status for West Berlin is not too far removed from Khrushchev's 1958 proposal for a peace treaty ending World War II and signed by both Germany's. Nevertheless, Brandt doubts whether

such a formal step would be desirable right now. He adds:

"The thing may finally be summed up in a security system for Europe and in a peace treaty. I say a security system for Europe and not a European security system because that makes clear both world powers must play their role."

Brandt thinks the Soviet bloc "needs a more advanced industrial society requiring more exchange and less isolation" and places his money on this bet, not, for example, on any such political development as the Sino-Soviet quarrel.

He shows special sympathy for the fate of the East German people. He concedes that East Germany derives enormous benefits from the Common Market for the simple reason that West Germany, a member of this flourishing capitalist organization, has no trade barriers with the East, such commerce being considered internal. Thus goods imported from Italy into the Federal Republic need pay no more if shipped Eastward.

Nevertheless, Brandt reasons: "These 17 million East Germans had to pay a higher price than us for the last war, in dismantling reparations, etc. They were excluded from the Marshall Plan. They started under less favorable conditions. This is one reason why, as a German, I would rather have my countrymen in the East benefit from our trade without new tariff barriers."

Some of his critics denounce Brandt's intellectual logic when he looks Eastward to develop policy. None can challenge his emotional sincerity.

A Fork in the Mouth

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—One of the most eloquent passages in President Nixon's State of the Union message followed his assertion that "as the forces that shape our lives seem to have grown more distant and more impersonal, a great feeling of frustration has crept across the land."

To the millions affected by that frustration, Nixon said, "Let us say, 'We hear you and will give you a chance. We are going to give you a new chance to have more to say about the decisions that affect your future—to participate in government...'"

And then the President added: "The further away government is from people, the stronger government becomes and the weaker people become. And a nation with a strong government and a weak people is an empty shell."

Nixon was specifically addressing himself to domestic affairs; he made clear that he would take up foreign policy in a later message. When he does, however, he is going to find it hard to avoid the clear meaning of this ringing promise to let Americans "have more to say" about government policy; he can hardly suggest that the people's frustrations and his own pledges run only to the water's edge.

In the meantime, the action in Cambodia suggests that in going about what it conceives to be its business in Southeast Asia, the administration is managing to rise above what a great many people have already had to say. The vehement reaction against the Cambodian invasion last spring was by no means confined to students; it was broadly enough based to in-

fluence Nixon's pledge—scrupulously kept—to get American ground troops out of Cambodia by June 30—as well as his statement on that date that "there will be no new U.S. air or logistic support" of future South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia.

Throughout 1970, and particularly after the Cambodian invasion, the Senate extended itself to put what limits it legitimately could on military operations in Cambodia. In the end, the prohibition did not exclude air operations over Cambodia, but the Senate's intention was clearly that there should be no wider war in Southeast Asia—certainly no use of American military power to sustain the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh. And it was generally understood that air power would be used only to interdict supply lines and troop movements that threatened the American troops' withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Playing With Words

A good many frustrated Americans, some of them senators, therefore believe that recent American air operations in Cambodia flouted both last spring's public disapproval of the invasion and the Senate's clear intent to avoid a Cambodian war. Those air operations were in direct combat support of South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops trying to reopen a vital supply route to Phnom Penh.

How were the operations justified? The administration says that the air operations really were designed to protect American troops' withdrawals, because those with-

drawals would be endangered if the North Vietnamese were to overrun Cambodia. This is a classic case of two-way reasoning: the Lon Nol regime may not be supported directly, but American troops may not be endangered; hence the Lon Nol regime can be supported directly because otherwise American troops will be endangered.

But Secretary of Defense Laird was not willing to rest on this stunning proposition. American air operations in Cambodia, he says, are also justified by the Nixon doctrine which, he says, had therefore been pictured as a contraction, not an expansion, of the American combat presence in Southeast Asia and the world. Moreover, Laird claims that the use of air power in Vietnam was specifically permitted by Congress because it was not specifically prohibited.

All of this graphically demonstrates what the Senate feared all along—that the involvement in Cambodia would lead inevitably to further involvement, as had already happened in South Vietnam, and that in pursuit of its own ends the military juggernaut would take any step not precisely forbidden to it. It is not likely, for instance, that American ground troops would be in action again in Cambodia if Congress had not expressly prohibited it?

As for the frustrated Americans of whom Nixon spoke so sensitively, he seems unable to see that one of the things that frustrates them most is war without end and without reason, about which they seem to have so little say.

McGovern, Muskie and Bayh

Shooting From the Hip

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO—Ask George McGovern if he plans to run in the California presidential primary and he says, "Absolutely."

Ask Ed Muskie, "When you become a candidate, will you run in California?" and he replies: "Until I answer the first question, I won't answer the second."

Ask Birch Bayh the same question and he says: "Everyone knows California is one of the most important stepping stones to nomination and election. It's a little premature to say if we become an active candidate we would run in California. But—and he grins—"it would be difficult to resist the temptation."

The simple truth, of course, is that all three senators have been hanging around this state for the last few days drumming up support for that primary. And all three will be running here in June, 1972, if their money and political backing hold out.

But the way they answer tells something about the differences in their style—differences that may be quite important in this stage of the Democratic marathon. There are not yet many issues that divide them. What each man essentially is selling is an approach to leadership, and that necessarily involves a large element of personal style. Bayh is the youngest of the three but his rhetoric is the most old-fashioned. A Bayh speech is a lacy Valentine, appropriate for a candidate who gives a champagne breakfast for the California Democratic Committee members and has a kiss and a pat for almost every lady in the room.

An Expert Speaker

Bayh is technically the most accomplished speaker of the three, and he got the most applause at the weekend performances in Sacramento. But as Willie Brown, the tough, black, state assemblyman said, "Speeches are entertainment, and politics is votes."

The youthful-looking Bayh seems a bit ill at ease in the presidential race. He has not yet decided if he is competing with McGovern for the liberal-reform left or with Muskie for the Establishment.

More interesting is the contrast between Muskie and McGovern. Muskie is miles in front in the race at the moment, and he treats any question that is put to him as if it is the main item on the National Security Council agenda.

The advance text of his speech to the California convention accused the Nixon administration of "utter disregard" of congressional limitations of U.S. troop activity in Cambodia. But Muskie repudiated that language in a press conference preceding the speech. "I would not use those words," he said. "I have not approved that

text as yet and I'm sorry you have it. . . . We're not as efficient as we ought to be."

There was much head-scratching among the reporters and speculation that heads would roll in the Muskie organization. Then speech-time came and Muskie declared that the administration "displays a disregard" for the intent of Congress by using belatedly the word "utter." Only the word "utter" was gone; the whole minor flap proved to be utterly without meaning.

Contrast McGovern. He flew into town as Muskie was leaving and was confronted with the same question about Cambodia. No hesitation here. What the United States is doing is "a flagrant violation of the spirit and purpose" of the Cooper-Church amendment, he said. "There is no question about it."

Pounce and Ponder

Cautious he is not. McGovern's instinct is to pounce on an issue; Muskie's is to ponder it. Muskie's judgments seem more impressive, in part because they come rumbling out in that throbbing bass of his, while McGovern delivers his opinions in the voice of a tenor choirboy. But McGovern's are a lot plainer.

There are many who suspect that in the end clarity may be McGovern's undoing. He starts from a position somewhat more leftish than any of the others in the race, and he does not disguise his views:

We should cut our support of Thieu and Ky—now. We should recognize China—now. We should slash the arms budget and convert to peace, and feed the hungry and do lots more—and all of it right now.

The prevailing wisdom in the Democratic party is that Muskie's Big Daddy moderation is more in keeping with the mood of the country than McGovern's brash-sounding praise for radicalism. And that may well prove to be the case.

One cannot help but wonder what the contrast in styles is going to do to Muskie over the coming months, when he and McGovern are examined side by side at many a press conference and at many a banquet.

Muskie's approach may hold up better over the long haul, but McGovern is deceptive. He is not quite the soft, sweet, simple clergyman's son he appears. He has an instinct for the political jugular and a talent for finding an issue. He may not beat Muskie, but it's not a bad bet that he will crowd him pretty closely at some stage along the way.

And given Muskie's lumbering caution, maybe it's well that he has a terrier-like McGovern at his heels.

Letters

Just Around the Corner

The Trib's issue of the 21st is guilty of what must be either a horrendous typographical error or a sick prank. Otherwise how did the Joseph Alsop piece subheaded "Are the Vietnam Reds Near Collapse?" get into the paper? I am certain that I read this piece four or possibly five years ago except that someone has updated it with regards to such names as Laird, Nixon, etc. appearing in place of Johnson, McNamara, etc. Is the Trib possibly attempting to extend the tradition of "Le Jour de M. Donat"? If not, there is serious trouble in the composing room. What is it? Gremlins?

CYRIL E. B. DILLING.

Monaco.

Re Alsop's column on Vietnam: As one of the columnists responsible in the first place for American involvement in Vietnam, an old "domino man," as one who has continued to see victory at the end of the all too dark tunnel, one cannot blame Mr. Alsop for still being hopeful of victory. Of course he will never admit that he was wrong. He will always say: We could have won; our soldiers were stabbed in the back.

WATTS HARBOUR.

Paris.

How can the IET print on the Editorial Page something that betrays the feelings of the IET members?

WALTER WYANT.

ter fits Buchwald's or Rorabark's space. Alsop's column, "Hours and Hours," is journalistically speaking, steady in style and intention (a publicist is not a journalist), wishful thinking in constant collision with serious news—something he's been doing for years in regards to Vietnam. There's a Spanish anecdote that fits him to a T. Editor Victor de la Serna saw in every Nazi defeat a victory of his adored Third Reich. In 1945, when Germany was collapsing on all sides, Hitler was collapsing on his side, Hitler was going for his side. "Well," said Der Fuehrer, "actually not as well as Victor de la Serna says."

L. A. L.

Madrid.

U.S. and UN

The United States has recently made one good move, by withdrawing from the UN Special Committee on Colonialism. Let us make two more. Let us withdraw entirely from the UN, thus saving the U.S. taxpayers what we pay to the end of the all too dark tunnel, UN, an amount quite disproportionate to the benefit we receive from that organization. Finally, let us recognize the truth of the Egyptian spokesman's comment that working conditions for UN diplomats in New York City have become intolerable (CBT, Jan. 10) and arrange for the removal of UN headquarters to another continent.

WALTER WYANT.

Athens.

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
General Manager: André Ring
George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Terger, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 rue de la Harpe, Paris-2e. The Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos	Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air)	15.00	30.00	55.00	Luxembourg (air)	17.50	35.00	65.00
Australia (air)	20.00	40.00	75.00	Netherlands (air)	15.00	30.00	55.00
Belgium (air)	17.50	35.00	65.00	Norway (air)	17.50	35.00	65.00
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Ceylon (air)	20.00	40.00	75.00	Spain (air)	17.50	35.00	65.00
France (air)	15.00	30.00	55.00	Sweden (air)	17.50	35.00	65.00
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Japan (air)	20.00	40.00	75.00				
Kenya (air)	20.00	40.00	75.00				
Libya (air)	20.00	40.00	75.00				

Muskie and P.
From the
vol. 5, number



EYES OF ADENAUER—Christian Democratic Union (CDU) leader Rainer Barzel (left) confers with Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the 18th CDU convention in Dusseldorf.

erman Christian Democrats Welcome Polish Delegation

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) today paid a warm welcome to a Polish delegation of 10 members of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, visiting West Germany at the invitation of the governing Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties.

Their visit to the congress came after Rainer Barzel, the opposition party's leader in the Bundestag, attacked the government's policy of seeking better relations with Communist Eastern Europe.

During his speech, Mr. Barzel said: "We will fight in the Bundestag against a policy which gives the Soviets and the Poles everything and nothing to the Germans and to peace in Europe."

Mr. Barzel also charged that the Soviet Union wants to use Chancellor Willy Brandt's term in office to achieve its goals in Europe.

Mr. Barzel also charged that Mr. Brandt's policy of seeking better relations with Communist East Europe has changed the equilibrium in Europe and has produced "ambiguous formulas which are the basis for new disputes."

Last, W. Germany Held 4th Meeting

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Top East and West German officials met for four-and-a-half hours in East Berlin and scheduled their meeting for Feb. 4 in West Berlin.

The meeting was the fourth since the East-West German dialogue resumed Nov. 27 after a six-day interruption.

Line with a decision to keep talks secret, an East-West German communiqué gave no details of the day's meeting.

East German State Secretary Walter Ulbricht, after his return from Berlin, described his meeting with West German State Secretary Helmut Kohl as "objective."

South Africa Drops Trial on Bi-Racial Sex Frees 5 White Men, 14 African Women

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 26.—One of South Africa's most sensational prosecutions ended abruptly today before the trial had even begun when the state dropped charges of illicit sex across the color line against five white men and 14 African women.

"It is clear that state witnesses are no longer willing to give evidence," prosecutor David J. Geldenhuys told the court minutes before the trial was to begin.

Among the whites charged under the Immorality Act of having illegal sexual intercourse with black women—one of race-conscious South Africa's gravest social sins—was the local secretary of the ruling Nationalist party.

One Committed Suicide

Charges had earlier been dropped against another white man and a seventh, a local town councillor and butcher, Johannes Oelitz, committed suicide rather than face trial.

The trial was to have been the first in a series expected to last three weeks and involving more accused than have ever been charged under the Immorality Act.

(The plight of the white defendants shocked South Africans and created consternation throughout the country, Reuters reported.)

Charges under the Immorality Act are not infrequent—the law is several hundred cases each year—but the concentration of charges in this Orange Free State community with a population of only 700 focused sharp attention on the problem.

Dean in Court Thursday

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg will appear in court Thursday on undisclosed charges, eight days after being detained by security police under the Terrorism Act, the British Consulate-General announced today.

The announcement came after British and South African officials met to arrange a second consular visit to the detained dean, the very Rev. Gordon French-Beytagh, a British subject.

Hijacker Seized By Dominican Crew at Airport

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The crew of a Dominican Quisqueyana Airlines plane today captured a hijacker while the Lockheed Constellation was on the ground at Cabo Rojo being refused for the flight to Cuba.

An airline spokesman said none of the 74 persons aboard was injured in the struggle to overpower the hijacker, identified as a Spaniard, Enrique Jimenez. Crew members wrestled from him a bottle he was carrying which he said contained nitroglycerine.

Cabo Rojo is at the southern end of the country and 25 miles from the border with Haiti. Troops surrounded the plane when it landed there for refueling and refused it permission to take off until the hijacker allowed the passengers to disembark.

The plane was hijacked only 15 minutes after leaving Santo Domingo for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Obituaries

ill W., Alcoholics Anonymous Co-Founder

By John W. Stevens

YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT).—Dr. Robert H. Wilson, 75, died Sunday night and, with the consent of his death, was to have been the Bill W. co-founded Alcoholics Anonymous in 1935.

Wilson, whose strange voice and manner of words reflected his English origin, died of pneumonia and cardiac complications after he had been flown by private plane to the Miami Institute in Miami Beach, his home in Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Wilson was his wife's wife, and remained loyal during his last days, after he had been adored by the Al-Anon and Alateen groups, which deal with the and insecurity suffered by and children of problem drinkers.

Stricken in July

Wilson last spoke publicly on of last year in a three-minute delivery after struggling from a wheelchair to the at the closing session of 5th anniversary international convention, in Miami, attended 40 people. He had been adored by the Al-Anon and Alateen groups, which deal with the and insecurity suffered by and children of problem drinkers.

Oct. 10, he was under hospice care for acute emphysema as unable for the first time in the AA banquet at which he celebrated his 50th birthday. His 55 were delivered by the 3200 AA members and at the New York Hilton.

Mr. Wilson gave permission to break his AA anonymity upon his death in a signed statement in 1966. The role of Dr. Robert H. Wilson (Dr. Phil) as the other founder of the worldwide fellowship was disclosed publicly when the Akron, Ohio, surgeon died of cancer in 1950 after 15 years of uninterrupted sobriety.

In fathering the doctrine that members should not reveal their affiliation at the public level, Bill W. had explained that "anonymity isn't just something to save us from alcoholic shame and stigma; its deeper purpose is to keep those fool egos of ours from running hog wild after money and fame at AA's expense."

Alcoholism the Disease

He cited the example of a nationally known radio personality who wrote an autobiography disclosing his AA membership and then spent the royalties crawling the pubs on West 34th Street.

Mr. Wilson, in developing the idea of AA, concentrated on the basic philosophy that alcoholism is a physical allergy coupled with a mental obsession—an incurable though arrestable illness of body, mind and spirit. Much later, the disease concept of alcoholism was accepted by a committee of the American Medical Association and by the World Health Organization.

As Bill W., Mr. Wilson shared what he termed his "experience, strength and hope" in hundreds of talks and writings, but in himself always mindful that he himself was "just another guy named Bill who can't handle booze" headed the counsel of fellow alcoholics, and declined a salary for his work in behalf of the fellowship. He supported himself, and later his wife, on royalties from four AA books—"Alcoholics Anonymous," "The Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions," "Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age" and "AA Way of Life."

Dr. Max Beberman

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 26 (NYT).—Dr. Max Beberman, 45, one of the founders of the new method of teaching mathematics, died of a heart attack in London yesterday soon after arriving by plane from New York.

Dr. Beberman was educational director of the Computer-Based Education Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois, where he had been a member of the faculty since 1966.

He had been about to start a year's study on a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation scholarship. His wife and six of their eight children were with him.

Professor Beberman was a pioneer in the field of the changes in recent years in teaching mathematics.

Isobel Lemart

HERMANN, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Isobel Lemart, 55, nominated three times for screenwriting Academy Awards and author of the book and screen play for "Fanny Hill," has been killed in a traffic accident, police said yesterday.

Her husband, actor John Harding, 59, was critically injured when their car was in collision with a truck Sunday night.

Miss Lemart wrote the screenplays for many films, including "Two for the Seesaw," "Please Don't Eat the Daisies," "Latin Lovers," "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "East Side, West Side," and "Anchors Aweigh."

Hermann Roth

GOSLAR, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—Hermann Roth, 55, a former German general, who led the unsuccessful drive to relieve the encircled German Sixth Army in Stalingrad during December, 1942, died yesterday a member of his family reported.

Since his release from a war crimes prison at Landsberg in 1954, Roth had devoted himself to writing books and articles on military history and armored warfare.

Roth was convicted by an American military tribunal at Nuremberg in 1948 of war crimes and crimes against humanity for his wartime activities in Russia. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. He served only six years, and was released following an amnesty.

Canada Moves to Curb U.S. Influence Over Industry

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (NYT).—In a long-promised step to diminish U.S. influence in Canada, the government introduced in Parliament yesterday legislation to create a Canada Development Corporation.

Edgar J. Benson, the Finance Minister, described it as "a large private corporation to help develop and maintain strong Canadian-controlled and Canadian-managed corporations in the private sector."

By selling stock to the Canadian public, the corporation would also, in Mr. Benson's words, "provide greater opportunities for Canadians to invest and participate in the economic development of Canada."

weekend that 33 percent of Canadians regard creation of the development corporation as "very important."

The Canada Development Corp. would work in several ways to promote Canadian ownership of resources, manufacturing and high-technology industries, such as computers. It would be "a large-scale source of capital to create major new enterprises," Mr. Benson said. "It will join others in acquiring and rationalizing existing companies where competitiveness may be improved by merger, amalgamation or other corporate arrangements."

The corporation would also be authorized to lead to companies to guarantee their contracts and to help them in other ways.

Mr. Benson, pointing to the role of large multinational corporations in Canada, said, "Canadian companies must be able to compete at home and abroad by combining management and technical skills with financial size and strength."

The government would make available to the corporation \$100 million in its first year, then \$75 million a year for two years, according to the draft bill. In all, the corporation could sell up to \$2 billion of shares, including those to be exchanged for government-held shares in three Crown corporations and one joint venture with the oil industry.

Opposition from big business and finance has been a major reason for delay in today's step, first promised in 1963.

Drafting of the present bill was finished last spring, but it was withheld while the government sought to recruit top management for the corporation. However, several executives have refused the position, and the delay became embarrassing to the government.

Businessmen fear that the proposed corporation will be a political instrument, that it will be forced by the government as its principal stockholder to make investments in

unsound situations at unattractive prices.

But Mr. Benson stressed that the corporation would be private and, unlike Crown corporations, it would not be responsible to Parliament. It would, however, have to get parliamentary approval for changes in its capitalization or purposes. The government, Mr. Benson said, normally would keep its interest at 10 percent. All other stockholders would be limited to 3 percent.

Shares would be sold to the public at a probable price of \$5 each, Mr. Benson said. The legislation probably will not be enacted for months and a public offering of stock before 1973 would be a surprise.

U.S. Surgeon General Links Smoking to Heart Attacks

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).—New experiments have pinpointed the ways that cigarette smoking increases the risk of fatal heart attacks, the U.S. surgeon general said yesterday.

These new studies in animals and humans show that the nicotine in cigarettes increases the work of the heart and its demands for oxygen, Dr. Jesse L. Steinfield said in his 1971 report on the health consequences of smoking.

This increases the risk of heart attacks among persons who are prone to coronary disease, the report said.

While other factors—including diet, obesity and high levels of blood fats—are closely linked to fatal heart attacks, Dr. Steinfield said, cigarette smoking is an independent cause that can accelerate other risks.

"The more risk factors a given individual has, the greater the chance of his developing coronary heart disease," the report said.

Besides causing the heart to work harder, the nicotine in cigarettes also stimulates the release of a chemical called catecholamine from the adrenal glands. This causes an increase in fatty acids in the blood, the report said.

Nicotine may also alter the heart's rhythm so as to cause ventricular fibrillation, the wild, uncontrolled beating of the heart that is the most common cause of death among heart attack victims.

Other studies cited in the report suggest that cigarette smoking may contribute to the clogging of the arteries that often precedes heart attacks.

Many scientists have thought that smoking is related to the whole range of heart diseases. But the studies cited in this report

provide the clearest evidence to date.

Death Rate Watched

Dr. Steinfield predicted that new evidence may be obtained soon showing the lowering of the death rate among groups of Americans who have stopped smoking in the last four years.

A survey last spring, he said, showed that more persons stopped smoking between 1966 and 1970 than in the 11 years preceding that. And while the earlier decrease in smokers had been concentrated among younger men, the new survey showed that the decrease extended to men between 55 and 64 years old.

"With the massive changes in smoking behavior which have taken place among adults in the past few years, largely as an expression of the desire to protect health, changes should be expected in mortality rates among those groups"

who have stopped smoking, the report said.

If the death rates fail to drop, however, the tobacco industry will have powerful new ammunition in its fight to discredit the surgeon general's contention that smoking is unhealthy.

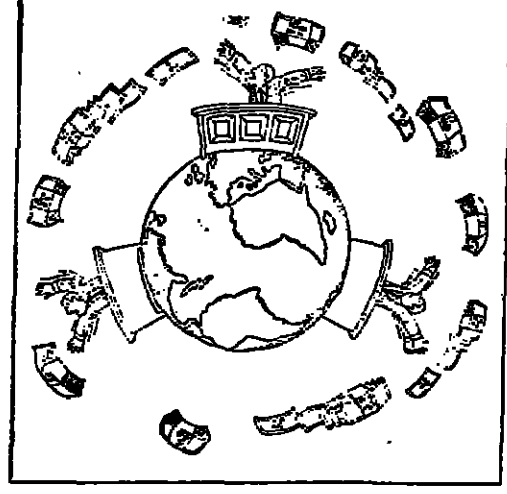
In a statement released yesterday, the Tobacco Institute said the latest surgeon general's report merely "provides more conflicting scientific evidence on the subject."

Horace R. Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute, said that the report omitted important studies that disagree with the surgeon general's view.

Lisbon Jails 4 as Reds

LISBON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Four Lisbon University students, two of them girls, were each sentenced to 20 months imprisonment yesterday for their alleged connections with the outlawed Communist party.

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Fashion Cardin Reinvents The Mini

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Anything can happen at Pierre Cardin and it did. Cardin brought back the mini-dress with a blouse top and a little pleated skirt at least six inches above the knees. He slit many of his new fashions to the waistline at both sides to show hot pants. With his soft, sheer fabrics floating around visible thighs and shorts, it was next to impossible to tell whether the girls were dressed for the beach or for a ball.

"Slits are short again. I like them that way," said Cardin after his opening this morning.

The show was one of those extra good Cardin performances that hit you like a ton of bricks, knocks the wind out of you for a minute but leaves you feeling fine. It went on, as usual, to spunky music in the part of Cardin's reconditioned old Paris theater that he calls simply Pierre Cardin's Space.

In two hours of super showmanship, Cardin plays with geometric forms. His long triangular ponchos cover thighs and shorts. Triangular pennants stream from his skirts. The flying saucer is everywhere, making skirt and dress fronts, round tunics and even the cuffs of pants. At one point the models wear square hats, and Cardin even tries his hand at a square dress.

It's not all geometry, though. Often Cardin lapses into something more romantic in a ruffled shirt or two and a few dresses with cartridge-pleated collars and ruffled hems.

He never forgets the state occasion dresses for customers like Mrs. Willy Brandt, who came to the opening in a gray suit and chinchilla hat.



Above: Mrs. Georges Pompidou, at the Chanel opening, looks at a dress of white flowered organdy. The dress has a billowing skirt and a pastel blue sash. At right: One of many flowered chiffon evening dresses worn over shorts in the Cardin collection.

Cardin shows lots of suede and leather for daytime. His knee-length, black-leather tunic, some of them decorated with zodiac signs, are open at the sides to show leather shorts. He carries the slit story into knee-length, belted dresses of tweed and jersey that leave the little shorts in full view.

With everything but active sports clothes, Cardin likes the white nylons that have swept Paris.

It's no news that everything moves in a Cardin collection, but the clothes are more agile than ever this time. Coats flip with slit hems. They are very loose and easy. Most of them are shown open and meant to be worn that way. For evening long scarves blow from necklines and hemlines flutter with bias-cut flounces, tattered hems and just the weightlessness of the utterly luxurious chiffon and organza prints and gauzy flowered nets.

Cardin obviously believes in wider shoulders, but he makes a gag of the whole thing by extending them with button-on flaps that extend over the shoulder bones. His serious suits, which will reach a large

public translated into ready-to-wear, are mostly coats with shirts, skirts or pants. Cardin, who never used to like them, shows more pants than any other Paris designer.

Some of the things to remember: The short little white tunic jumps in navy and worn over hot pants; the huge hats that drooped to the shoulder blades and were worn with short, flowered chiffon dresses, over bloomers; the long, flowered organza tunics over sequin jump suits and the monokone, long tunics over flowered jump suits or zouave pants.

Cardin's collection was a blockbuster, but what the switch back from ankle length to minis will do to couture prestige is another story.

It was dark at the top of the stairs where Chanel used to sit with her friends while the opening went on, but Chanel's last collection was beautiful. Virtually finished before she died three weeks ago, it is probably the most beautiful collection she had made in the 18 years since she made her comeback at the age of 71.

In the audience was Mrs. Georges Pompidou, wearing a navy blue suit. She sat between Mrs. Arthur K. Watson, wife of the American ambassador to France, and the Russian ambassador's wife, Mrs. Valerian Zorin.



Also lined up along the celebrity row were Marie-Hélène de Rothschild with Baron Alexis de Reda; young Baronne Edmond de Rothschild, Mrs. Gerald van der Kemp, wife of the curator of Versailles.

Fashion itself has come back to some of Chanel's early looks. For the first time many of her dresses, like the simple pleated crepes and a few pleated chiffons under loose tweed coats were as successful as her suits.

As always, Chanel's skirts stopped just below the knees. Her models wore their hair brushed back and tied in little bows, and the familiar two-tone pumps and gold chains were all present.

Chanel's latest tweeds are in the pink. There are pink and white checks and plaids and a real raspberry. One of the knockouts is the pink tweed coat over a flesh pink chiffon dress with a pleated skirt.

Many coats were in wide rainbow striped tweeds over crepe dresses in one of the colors. Mrs. Pompidou specially admired the

white crepe with satin collar and cuffs that was shown with no coat at all.

Sure to be successful is the red Chanel suit with a close-fitting sweater-like jacket. The Ford of the season, though, is likely to be the white shantung with the typical red and blue edging. Let's face it, though: There are dozens of beauties to choose from.

Chanel's party dresses are all white, made of guipure or lace and embroidered organdy but much less ingenious and more elegant than her evening clothes through the years.

There were more celebrities than real fashion at Nina Ricci this afternoon. Mary Soames, wife of the British ambassador, and Mrs. David Bruce, whose husband is head of the American delegation at the Vietnam peace conference, were both there. The Maharani of Baroda was wearing a sari and her 12-millimeter pearls.

Pipart, who designs the Ricci collection, is in love with the '40s. His models wear curly hairdos with ribbon bands and bows to go with belted, long jacket suits that have broad shoulders, epaulets and other military details.

Notes From Sweden

An Era in Opera May Be Ending

By Lars Gustafsson

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—This season Goran Gentele leaves his position as head of the Royal Opera in Stockholm for the Metropolitan. In all probability this means that a rather bright period in the long history of the Swedish national opera house has come to an end.

The time span between 1936 and 1970, or to put it in terms of singers, from Birgit Nilsson and Nicolai Gedda to Helge Brilioth and Barbro Ericson, has been one of remarkable artistic quality, activity and renovation, attributed not least of all to Mr. Gentele's interest in cooperating with the writers and composers of the present Swedish generation.

For most of the Stockholm public, however, Mr. Gentele first became a topic of conversation at the beginning of the '50s when he was brought over from the Royal Dramatic Theater, where he had started as an actor, and soon became a director of the opera house.

Mid-'50s People still speak of the storm of enthusiasm that greeted his staging of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" in the mid-'50s. The late poet Erik Lindegren re-adapted the libretto to the original story on which Verdi's opera was based, the murder of King Gustaf III in an opera masquerade in 1792. Mr. Gentele made the production into an absolutely unique mixture of Verdi and 19th-century Sweden.

Stockholm is today not only an extremely gifted opera leader but also a remarkable director with the departure of Mr. Gentele. Whether the Cultural Ministry will be able to fill the gap left by this latest trans-Atlantic brain drain remains to be seen.

It is ironic that only a few years ago the government, which sometimes takes rather inexplicable views of the administration of the state theaters, seemed reluctant to prolong Mr. Gentele's appointment.

Perhaps the Royal Opera of Stockholm will now find itself in a crisis. The Royal Dramatic Theater, on the other hand, seems to live in one constantly.

That does not mean that it is a bad theater, but rather that its good performances are extremely good and the bad ones so utterly bad that no provincial road company would produce anything like them.

Much of this arises from the neurotic atmosphere enveloping any theater that has such soaring ambitions and is dominated by so many strong personalities.

Some nights ago the theater staged an absolutely impossible verse drama by the secretary of the Swedish Academy on the theme of King Herod of Jerusalem. Only the hats worn by the actors prevented the public from mistaking the cast for pieces of plaster.

Last year a left-radical street-theater group was invited to give a play dealing with the situation in the northern provinces and made a complete success of it. Nice things about the Swedish Academy on the theme of King Herod of Jerusalem. Only the hats worn by the actors prevented the public from mistaking the cast for pieces of plaster.

Another is Alf Sjöberg, born in 1903, educated by the best

German expressionists in the '20s, less known outside Sweden than Mr. Bergman, profoundly original and volcanic in his imagination.

Arcane Rite

The staging of a production by Mr. Sjöberg always seems to be a sort of arcane rite or ordeal that keeps the theater as a whole introvertedly mysterious and very near to a collective nervous breakdown for months.

Weeks before the first night of a Sjöberg production the theater seems to vibrate with occult power, the most unbelievable rumors circulate.

And in nine out of ten cases, what comes out of this turmoil is a performance so profound, clear and vivid that you understand that you have never seen drama before, even if it is Shakespeare or "The Burned Ground", one of Strindberg's "chamber plays" well known throughout Scandinavia.

Only a Sjöberg could interrupt a Strindberg chamber play with an intermission. The whole ensemble, solemnly seated on chairs, had just read poetry for 40 minutes and, after the musical break, just went on, symbolically speaking, with a small smile.

European theater in general at this time is becoming more and more entangled in political struggles. Managers are being discharged and reputations are coming into conflict with theater boards as clashes erupt more frequently between institutional goals and the ambitions

of those who would use the theater as a political instrument. However, this type of conflict has not yet escalated to the level it has reached in West Germany because radical theater in Sweden has been working more and more independently of the regular institutions.

A group of technically very advanced young players, led by Gunnar Ohlstrand, has developed a very interesting technique of combining social research and theater. The group visits the mine fields of Kiruna or the automobile factories of Volvo. They interview workers about how they view their work and living conditions. Then, like a mirror, the actors reflect the workers' situation back to them in a play of dialogue and song.

Their last performance, about the Volvo workers, however, stirred violent conflicts with their touring organization, Riksteatern. There were great difficulties with localities, disputes in the press and, last but not least, a short but angry wild strike in the Volvo factories at Gothenburg.

"A Play on Volvo" deals with the speed of the conveyor belt, sanitary conditions and the pressure on the workers exerted by the ambitions to raise production. It was all very discomforting for all the official institutions of Gothenburg that are proud of their big car factory. The play seems to have accomplished something unusual in theater: it had an effect on reality. Some workshops were on strike hours the day after the performance.

Ballet in New York Béjart's Debut

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Lovers of good dancers found a lot of good dancers to love at the Brooklyn Academy of Music where last night the Belgian national Ballet, which calls itself the Ballet of the 20th Century, made its U.S. debut.

This Brussels-based company, under the artistic direction of the French choreographer Maurice Béjart, contains some lovely, beautifully trained classic dancers. Indeed the boys, even though a few are too gloriously self-conscious for some tastes, are among the best in Western Europe. What they have to dance is another, less effective story.

French Tradition Béjart is a classic choreographer in the old French tradition of Serge Lifar and Roland Petit. He uses standard classroom steps with great freedom if less imagination, but has considerable theatrical gifts and a shrewd, often telling, way with balletic gimmicks.

In France, Canada and places like that, the Béjart company is regarded as the most avant-garde of the avant-garde. This, I suspect, is a mistake unlikely to be made in Brooklyn, but the dancers are very engaging.

The best work on the opening-night program was the final "Bhakti." This reminded me of a work I saw years ago with Alicia Markova and the Indian dancer Ram Gopal. It is Indian in feeling and mood, it uses Indian music, but the dancing is classical with Indian overtones. It is rather like the Spanish element in the "Don

Quixote pas de deux," interesting but not elemental. There are young men worshipping universal love face three different incarnations of the divinity, who each have a love affair with ladies who are symbols of purity, loveliness and vitality.

It is an extremely well-staged work, with the three duets (which do become a little monotonous, not within the framework of priests or pilgrims at their slow devotion). Unfortunately, the choreography makes that essential fusion between Occidental and Oriental dance that Balanchine achieves so brilliantly in "Bourgie." So what we are too frequently left with is a simple classical pas de deux with a few Indian gestures or movements simply grafted on.

The Belgians were very resourceful on this opening program—in addition to "Bhakti," the company also offered us a world premiere and restored to New York, at least for a couple of weeks, a favorite dancer, Suzanne Farrell.

Miss Farrell, dancing in New York for the first time since she left the New York City Ballet in a cloud of rosin, was seen partnered by Daniel Lommi in a Béjart pas de deux called "Elegie." Oddly enough, this dance, set to music by Tadeusz Baird, did not seem at all erotic—particularly on a Brooklyn stage accustomed to the pagan rituals of Martha Graham. It was all very bland, but Miss Farrell, in her large, powerful hairdo and magnificent half-pout, was as sweet as ever.

Theater in Paris: Still Waiting For Hamlet's Reincarnation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 26.—It is not sufficient for the actor who plays Hamlet to be an artist, though this helps. He must transform himself before us into a work of art, a colossal feat accomplished exactly once in my experience, when I saw John Barrymore turn himself into the brooding Dane. He was—and I believe for all who witnessed that extraordinary metamorphosis—the prince

stepped from Shakespeare's pages in all his fascinating complexity. Barrymore had the noble presence, he had the voice and he had the necessary histrionic genius. We still await his successor.

Second Effort

Jean-Louis Trintignant, of the cinema, tried Hamlet ten years ago and he is now bravely making a second essay at the Théâtre de la Musique. Visually, he is well-suited to the part. His comportment is graceful and he can convey the regal manner and disdain. Vocally, alas, he is ill-equipped and neither his speech nor performance succeeds in crossing the footlight barrier with any semblance of dramatic force. He might have made an excellent Hamlet on the silent screen for looking the prince is his only attribute. He is Hamlet with Shakespeare left out.

Indeed, in the current production Shakespeare has been almost entirely deleted. The lines that Trintignant utters are not those of the Bard, but those

of Jacques Copeau and Suzanne Bing who are responsible for the inadequate French translation. The majestic organ tones of Shakespeare's verse find no discernible echo in this adaptation and the ideas voiced in the original text are flatly and awkwardly restated.

Aside from Bulle Ogier's pictorial version of Ophelia, Gérard Dournel and Alain Fourès who made the most of the grave diggers, and Michel Gudin as the Player King, the cast seems bent on mutiny instead of support. The Gertrude and Claudius are wooden and barely audible, the Polonius would have been dismissed even from Corse Payton's stock company and the Laertes muffed his lines on opening night. Jacques Frantz as Horatio, though better, is so tall that he distorts the stage picture as the prince's boon companion. The staging has the air of having been directed by a color-blind policeman. Its traffic moving with abrupt fits and starts, always against the theatrical lights.

In the Barrymore production the Ghost was sagaciously kept offstage, a voice in the wings reading his spooky addresses. At the Théâtre de la Musique the Ghost is a monster with six feet, composed of three actors and resembling a circus elephant



Jean-Louis Trintignant... second time.

made up of a trio of clowns. But this "Hamlet" has a fourth specter as well: Trintignant's Dane is but a faint phantom of the mighty role.

A disconcerting refrain runs through Paul Fosters' "Tom Paine" (at the Théâtre National Populaire). "Tom Paine was no gentleman" is a statement that is repeated again and again. Mr. Foster and his adaptor

should be taken aside and informed that not being a gentleman is hardly a recommendation either in France or in the United States.

Perhaps as a result of the constant reiteration of this silly line, a body of the first nighters decided to be ungenerously and unkindly. They whistled and hooted as the heavy, interminable soap-box harangue moved into its last reaches, having bored the house to its backbone with its amateurish dramaturgy and nagging repetitions, making no progress theatrically as the hours ticked away.

Instead of setting down the story of Paine, a very interesting one, in the straightforward form of a historical drama, Mr. Foster has resorted to the overworked and tired device of the play-within-a-play. This permits the actor impersonating Paine an opportunity to comment on his character since Mr. Foster has been unable to do this in the portrait of his hero. Even such a simple scene as that in which Paine is not allowed to vote when he returns to America is botched, with its intended irony dissolving into unintentional grotesque humor. As Mr. Foster has written it, it might have served Bobby Clark as a revue skit.

Art in Rome

Graphics by Albrecht Dürer. Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Fanti, 10, until Feb. 20.

These 133 engravings and woodcuts from 1492-1538 are a trip in every sense of the word. Dürer was born in Nuremberg 500 years ago, traveled widely, first as a journeyman, then as a master, up to the Netherlands and down to Italy, became profoundly involved in the new approach to nature and art thrown open by the humanist ideas and explorers' discoveries of the high Renaissance. These black and white, far more vivid than his more studied oils, convey a sense of a rich and varied world. The subject matter, religious or allegorical, is accepted as a convention and holds the scene together, but the real action is in the margins, in the lecture of those most skillfully incised grooves: a medieval ruin looming on a far hilltop, swarms of migratory birds, feathery Mantegnaesque foliage, a robin in the hand of the "Christkind," the face of his young mother sweet and true in the Giambellini, her rippling robes, the grass under

her foot, a lion's hoary mane, the strange anatomy of a dying martyr. All is drawn with grave attention, transcending pedantry, which never loses sight of the splendid fanciful whole. The least ambitious smaller engravings—of St. George, a mermaid, the prodigal son in a play, several naïvetés, the "Madman's journey"—are the most enjoyable. One comes away keeping an after-image of Dürer's, open vistas of fantasy and wonder for a long time.

Don Aquilino. Bronze. American Academy, Via A. Magina 5, until Feb. 28.

As with all good art, it is not easy to define the style of Aquilino's sculpture: it is his own. When he was a painter, somewhat influenced by Matisse and Morandi, his main concern was with light and it still is—except that for the past two years he has used form instead of color. Turpos of female figures emerge from darkness with an easy flow, simplified to their basic curves but not as much as Ayr's more abstracted abstractions. They are burnished to a quick golden smoothness which is neither bland nor automatic, something which often happens in other contemporary sculpture. The reliefs are the most beautiful (pears, anemones, envelopes); mat surfaces alternate with shiny ones and are gracefully balanced. To pose some objects before their own reflections in mirrors might seem an ambitious proposition, but Aquilino solves these intricacies slowly, lovingly, as only someone trained as a painter could. The drawings, pure and mellow, their milky whites imperceptibly turning to smoky blacks, are about sunlight too. The problem of external vs. internal world does not bother Aquilino, who has learned that carefully looking at the outer appearance of



Don Aquilino's "Paper Bag and Two Pears."

things brings its own reward. There is no rush, flamboyance or urge for the monumental in these things and it is for that reason that Aquilino's quiet work excels.

Drawings. Galleria Trifalco. V. Vantaggio 22 a, until Jan. 28. This new gallery is off to a refreshing start, showing not only well-known painters but unknown ones, young and old, all of them alive, practicing that best of all methods, drawing with pen or pencil, to clarify pictorial ideas. Vantaggio, the only "new figurative" painter I know of in Rome, who has a certain kinship with Wayne Thiebaud in America, exhibits a most remarkable drawing of a few people belonging scattered over a table top carefully delineated. Early, surprisingly realistic studies by Mirko and Comolli, and recent ones by Calabrese, Cacciari, Melone and others are also of interest in this lively offering.

Use X-ray. Schneider-Gelber. Palazzo Massimo, 10, until Jan. 30. This is not straight realism

by someone who has long studied other painters with passionate interest. The lady posing in a black slip, the old aunt in her rocker under her throw, the artist himself and his wife with drawn-up knees, all sit plumb in the middle of the picture and look at you straight on, which somehow makes them contemporary. The big or complicated features are carefully observed and sometimes the paint, in tentative shades, is applied awkwardly. But there is charm in this guileless attitude, this pure belief that if you look at your subject hard enough and do your best it has to come out right in the end—and well, here it really does.

France Lestrade. Galleria Levi. V. Vantaggio 12, until Jan. 28. Fragile flowers and fruit pitted against voracious machines, robots, the last stand of living things against monster technology—these surrealist fantasies with a message are painted nearly in bright insect colors and could very well serve as posters for ecology.

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				Jan. 26, 1971							
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Am. S.F.	65	65 1/4	65 1/4	7 Day Fx ...	4 7/8	5 1/8	— 1/8	Securities, Foreign Exchange	1211 Geneva 11. Phone: 022-36.12.70.		
W. T.	62	70	62	One Month ...	5 5/8	5 7/8	— 1/8	Switzerland			
ComCorp.	62 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	3 Months ...	5 9/16	5 11/16	— 1/16	Prudential			
US Co.	58	57 1/2	58 1/2	One Year ...	6 5/16	6 7/16	— 1/8				

PERSONAL BANKING SERVICES
FIDUCIARY ACCOUNTS

— 1970-71 — Stocks and		Sis.			Ne
High.	Low.	Div. In \$	100s	First. High	Low Last. Ch

(Continued on next page.)

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb.	24.60	24.85	24.22	24.35
Mar.	24.50	24.55	24.30	24.75
May	23.35	25.52	23.02	25.35
Jul.	26.05	26.20	25.72	26.15
Aug.	23.25	25.75	23.77	23.60

Sales: Feb. 2,354; March 922; May
July 1,070; Aug. 134.

Open Interest: Feb. 4,396; March 3,
May 2,479; July 5,157; Aug. 2,260.

b-Bid; a-Offered; n-Nominal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Cash prices in primary markets as re-

SHELL EGGS			
Feb.	32.75	33.35	32.75
Mar.	33.70	34.35	33.70
Apr.	32.50	32.55	32.50
May	32.00	32.25	31.75

1	5.57%	5.57%	5.57%	5.57%
2	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%
3	6.14%	6.14%	6.14%	6.14%
4	6.35%	6.35%	6.35%	6.35%
5	6.61%	6.38%	6.51%	6.51%

S

1	3.11%	3.07%	3.10%	3.10%
2	3.19%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%
3	3.16%	3.12%	3.17%	3.17%
4	3.16%	3.27%	3.15	3.15
5	3.09%	3.00%	3.16%	3.16%
6	3.14%	3.01%	3.14%	3.14%
7	2.97%	2.94%	2.97%	2.94%

OIL

AS	12.35	12.35	12.55	12.71
CS	12.47	12.32	12.44	12.36
DS	12.38	12.32	12.47	12.57
ES	12.41	12.35	12.46	12.45

Sun Sep 22
 Sat Sep 23
 Tues Feb 26; Mar 5
 May 17; June 19; Sep 17.

International

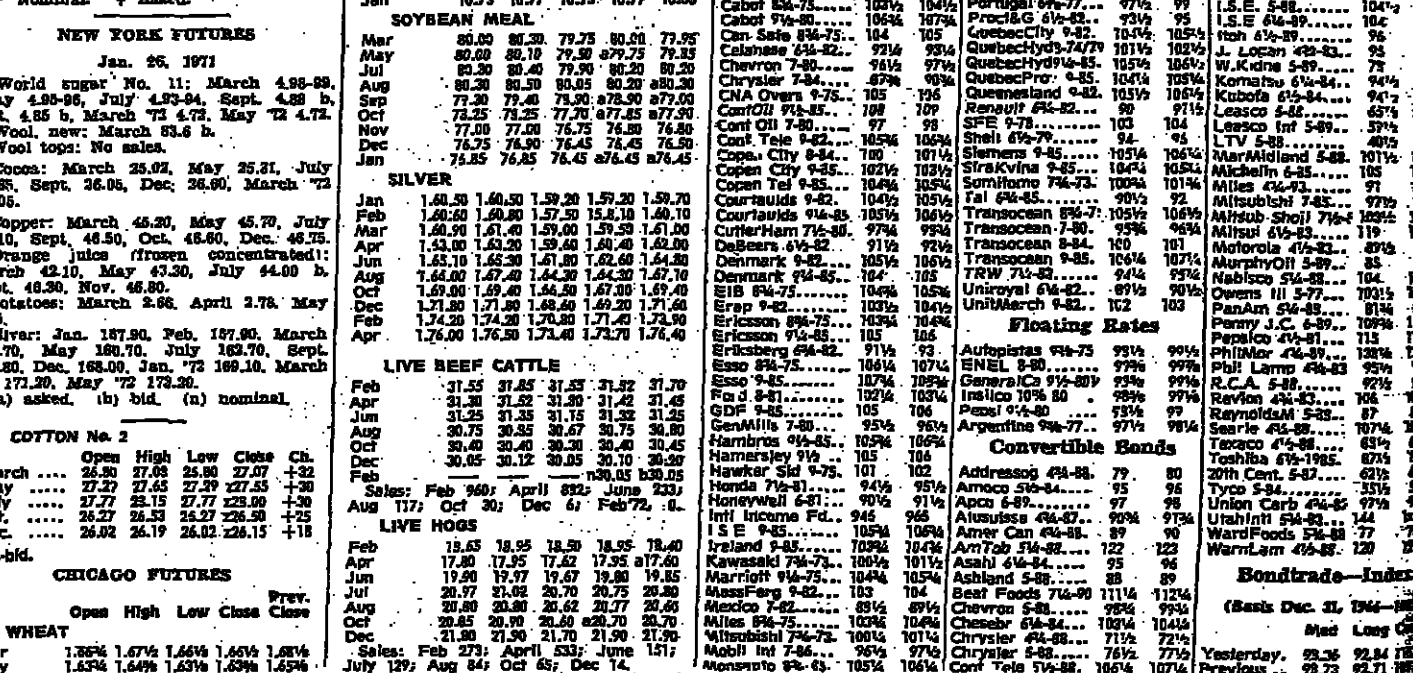
Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling	10-81	87%	94%
Aerrop Para	8-85	104%	105%
Air Brnchi	5-81	101%	102%
Air Canada	10-85	101%	101%
Air France	9-85	105%	105%
Airlines Corp	9-85	105%	105%
Aviation	5-78	105%	104%

office 4 Santos Dr. —	+53 1/2	51 1/2	Mar	1
TEXTILES				
— 1st St. 41 32 33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	SOYBEA	
			Mar	3

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Montagu to 9 1/2-8: 104 1/2	105 1/2	Cummins 5-8: 104 1/2
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[illegible]

--

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All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / January, 1971

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Common Stock
16 1/2¢ Par Value

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Burnham and Company

Goldman, Sachs & Co. Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Dean Witter & Co. Bache & Co.
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

A. E. Ames & Co. Bear, Stearns & Co. A. G. Becker & Co. CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

Clark, Dodge & Co. Equitable Securities, Morton & Co. E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

W. E. Hutton & Co. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Reynolds & Co.

Shearson, Hammill & Co. Shields & Company G. H. Walker & Co. Robert Fleming
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated

Banca Commerciale Italiana Banque de Bruxelles S.A. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

هكذا من الأصل

1970-71	Stocks and Bonds	S&P	1970-71	High	Low	Net
1970-71	High	Low	1970-71	High	Low	Change
99%	2% Unk Int .70	16	81%	81%	81%	
99%	U P Div .120	33	89%	89%	89%	
99%	Un Refin .15	211	23%	23%	23%	+7%
99%	US Comm .50	7	81%	81%	81%	
11	US Filter	10	22%	22%	22%	+7%
12%	US Home Dev	14	39%	39%	39%	+7%
12%	US Comm .50	7	81%	81%	81%	
14%	US Radium	19	61%	61%	61%	
14%	US Rul .40	18	18%	18%	18%	
6	US Rul R .25g	4	81%	81%	81%	
31%	US Steel	2	71%	71%	71%	
31%	Unifred Co	47	61%	61%	61%	
31%	Univ Cigar	2	31%	31%	31%	
31%	Van Gundy	10	16%	16%	16%	
31%	Univ Marlon	14	21%	21%	21%	
10%	Univ Wldg	20	21%	21%	21%	
10%	Van Gundy	276	81%	81%	81%	
11%	Utah Indu	8	151%	14%	151%	+6%

V

14	Vallesst M	181	15%	151%	16%	+14%
14	Valley Nat	18	7%	7%	7%	
14	Valley Nat	18	7%	7%	7%	
24	Valpar .03g	24	51%	51%	51%	
24	Valpar .03g	24	51%	51%	51%	
24	Valpar .03g	24	51%	51%	51%	
24	Vanguard Int	31	3%	3%	3%	
3	Vanco Inc	101	51%	51%	51%	
3	Vanco Inc	101	51%	51%	51%	

34	Wenice	106	54	26%	26%	25%	25%	1	—
35	Wernholm	4	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Westview	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
38	Westwood	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
39	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
40	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
41	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
42	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
43	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
44	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
45	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
46	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
47	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
48	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
49	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
50	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
51	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
52	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
53	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
54	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
55	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
56	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
57	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
58	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
59	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
60	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
61	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
62	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
63	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
64	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
65	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
66	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
67	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
68	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
69	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
70	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
71	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
72	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
73	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
74	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
75	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
76	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
77	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
78	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
79	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
80	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
81	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
82	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
83	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
84	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
85	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
86	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
87	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
88	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
89	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
90	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
91	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
92	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
93	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
94	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
95	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
96	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
97	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
98	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
99	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+
100	Wetmore	—	296	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	+

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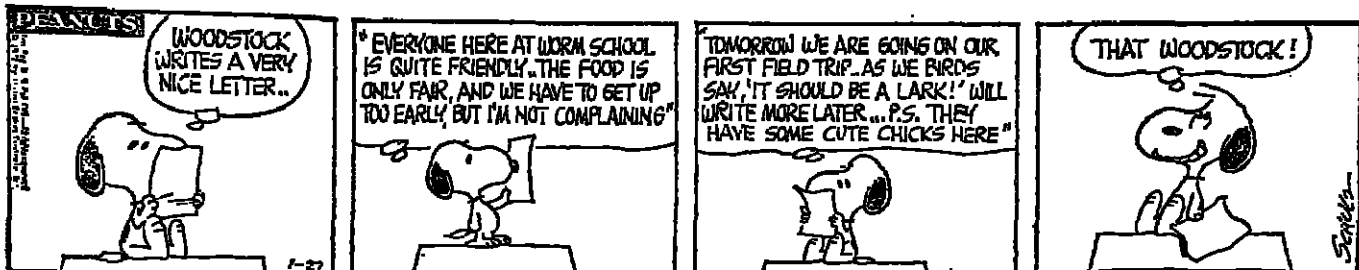
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PEANUTS



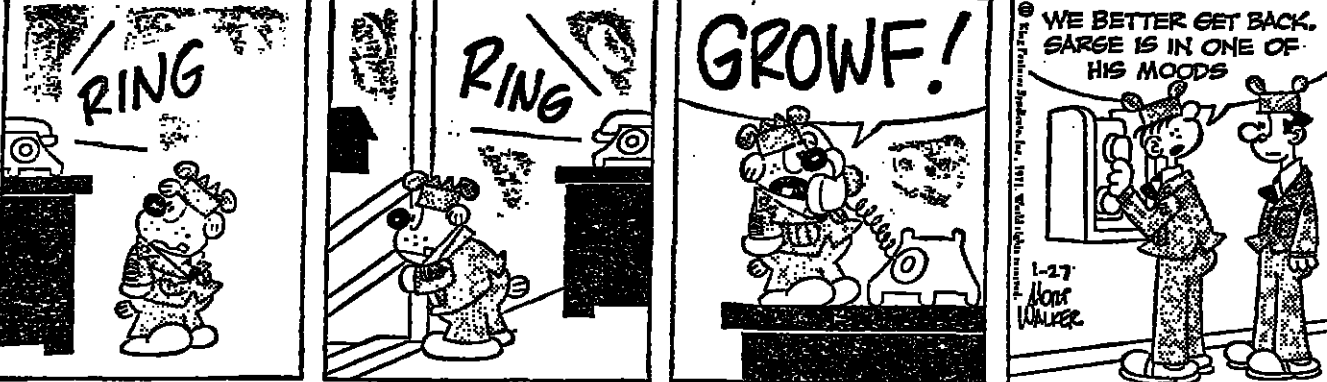
B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



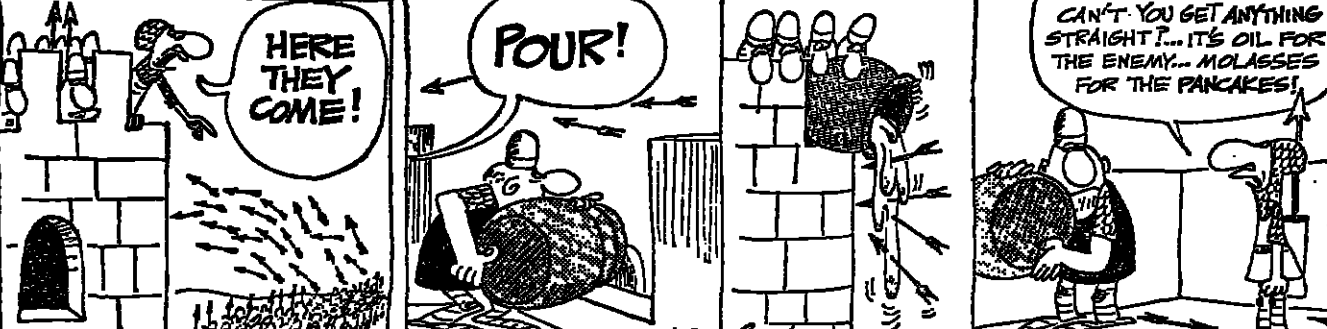
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North naturally became enthusiastic when his partner freely bid spades at the three-level following a pre-emptive overall of three diamonds.

Blackwood revealed that the partnership held all the aces, and North took a plunge into seven spades. Unless South had exactly Ace in hearts, which would lead almost certainly to a disaster, there was sure to be a reasonable play for 13 tricks.

West led the diamond queen, which was won by the ace in dummy, and South pulled trump in two rounds. The contract now hinged on guessing the location of the heart queen.

South cashed his two club winners and reviewed the information at his disposal. East's weak jump to the three-level was known to be based on a broken suit headed by the king, so a seven-card suit was much more likely than a six-card suit.

East had so far shown four black cards, which left, apparently, two cards unaccounted for. His original distribution might have been 2-2-7-2 or 2-1-7-3.

South judged correctly that the second distribution was more likely. He knew that a pre-emptive bid would not appeal to East if he lacked a singleton, but there was a stronger reason. If East had begun with two clubs, West had begun with seven—and he would probably have opened the bidding with three clubs at favorable vulnerability.

On this reasoning, South cashed the heart ace and captured West's queen with a finesse to make the grand slam. When the hand was replayed, West boldly opened the bid-

doubling with three clubs. North doubled for take-out, and East supplemented his partner's pre-emptive action by bidding five clubs. South jumped to six spades and North passed.

With this bidding, the declarer had no reason to guess the heart situation accurately and made only 12 tricks.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding was:

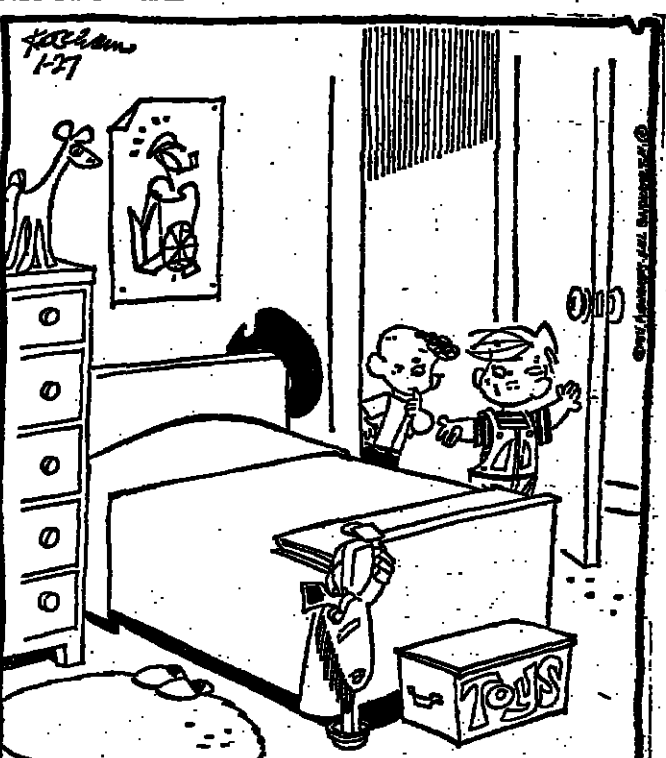
West North East South
Pass 1♣ 3♦ 3♠
Pass 4NT Pass 5♥
Pass 7♣ Pass Pass

West led the queen of diamonds.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

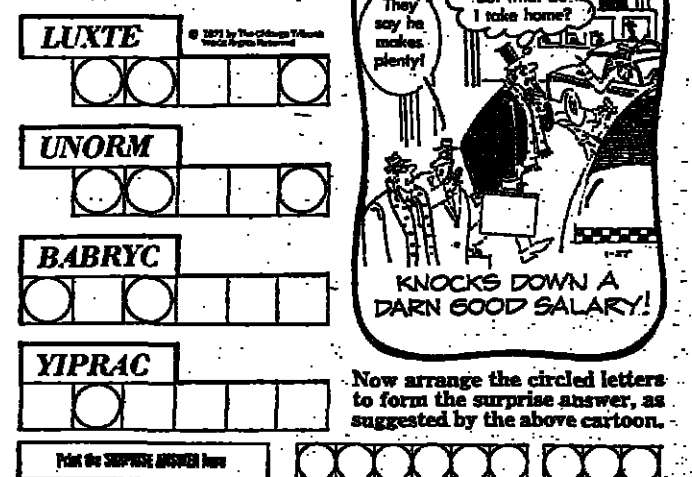
OPTIS MAICAO SHUIT
ALISO ELUIDE GARE
TRIAL ALITER ERIS
HAIRIN EISINICIS
ELIDER TIE
SPARKED CENSORS
TARE RIGID BUT
HIND BAR REVE
TICR FLICK USER
LICRIDE LICHERN
EARLEICH
REARL ABATE ERIE
TALL LEMUR SARI
ESME ELAINS SIED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

RADICAL PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1960

Reprinted by Greenwood Reprint Corp., Westport, Conn. 410 volumes.

Reviewed by Israel Shenker
Part two of a two-part review

INTRODUCING the Catholic Worker in the Greenwood Reprint series of radical publications, Dwight Macdonald engagingly recalls these small distinctions and big differences so familiar to the world of radicals, "14th Street cafeteria savants who could distinguish at the drop of a coffee spoon between Manninsky and Mayakovsky, Dan and Denikin, Malenkov, Martov, Milinkov, Muralov and Muravov."

Among the leftist periodicals of my time, "the Catholic Worker is unique in combining longevity with consistency." It still costs a penny a copy. By Mr. Macdonald's calculation, which he admits is "backless," it would have cost \$4.32 to buy all the individual numbers of the Catholic Worker as they came out. Greenwood's price for the reprints: \$435. But one can hardly object, since the reprint offers the pleasure of Mr. Macdonald's introduction and a preface by founder-editor Dorothy Day.

Mr. Macdonald's own Politics was equally rich in radical values. Hannah Arendt, who wrote the introduction to the reprint, credits Macdonald with discovering Simone Weil and lending currency to unknowns such as C. Wright Mills, Albert Camus and Bruno Bettelheim. Miss Arendt reports that "so many of its articles, comments and factual reports read as though they were written today or yesterday or yesterday, except that the concerns and perplexities of a little magazine with a peak circulation of something over 5,000 have become the daily bread of newspapers and periodicals with mass circulation."

Daniel Bell, who dislikes labels, wrote the introduction for Modern Review, which he has edited while working to more innovative effect as editor on Fortune, the non-radical monthly which quite properly is passed over by Greenwood. Mr. Bell, who now teaches sociology at Harvard and co-edits The Public Interest (also not reprinted by Greenwood), writes that the moving spirit of Modern Review was Raphael Abramovich, "one of that marvelous generation of Russian idealists who had suffered jail in their youth, but glory as revolutionary leaders, and privation in exile, yet who continued to dedicate themselves selflessly after thirty years of wandering. It was all they had—to ideas. History for them was not the history of the victors—how could it be, since they were the defeated—but of the 'correct' interpretation of theory; and it was to that end that the Modern Review was dedicated."

Modern Review (1947-1950), should not be confused with Modern Quarterly (1922-1940), which published pieces by Bertrand Russell, Edmund

Wilson, John Dewey and Sherwood Anderson. Modern Quarterly should not be mistaken for Marxist Quarterly, whose three issues included work by Sidney Hook, Bertram Wolfe, Louis Hacker, Meyer Schapiro, Lewis Corey and Corliss Lamont.

Nor should it be mistaken for Marxian, since that journal's tract record was even less glorious, running to only two appearances, both in 1921. This was two issues less than Marxist magazine. Under Harry Walton, who had earlier edited Marxian, Marxist succeeded in prolonging publishing agonies all the way from 1926 to 1927. On "The Books of American Communism," Theodore Draper has written that "it is sometimes hard to determine whether a radical movement exists for the sake of its organ or vice versa."

Hopes were high in Communist International, whose inaugural issue (1919) called on French, English, American, Italian, Serbian, Rumanian and Polish "workers and soldiers": "Turn your bayonets against your own bourgeoisie! Your enemy is in your own country."

A number of radical publications were cries from a single heart. Wishire's was a one-man Socialist journal—published by a wealthy land speculator between 1900 and 1915. Dr. Robinson's Voice in the Wilderness (1917-1920) cried out the beauties of Socialist doctrine. Upton Sinclair's A Monthly Magazine for a Clean Peace and the International lasted for 10 issues (1918-1919) and was all Sinclair. Debs Magazine (1921-1922) became a principal source for the writings of Eugene V. Debs, and its editorials urged his release from prison. He had been convicted of wartime pacifism in violation of the 1918 Espionage Act. Like Foster, he ran for President five times as candidate of the Socialist party—and once got 6 percent of the popular vote.

The Greenwood Reprint Corp.'s percentages are even better, and the radical venture is already decidedly in the black. Most of the sets were purchased by American libraries, including one in Texas which—with a know-your-enemy rationalization—used funds earmarked for anti-Communist purposes. Eleven sets were sold to Japanese libraries.

Scholars interested in particular titles or volumes may purchase them individually. Prices range from \$10 for the complete one-volume set of the Revolutionary, to \$12.75 for Labor Action. Greenwood itself plays no favorites, as may become clear when it completes another ambitious reprinting program: "Conservative Periodicals in the United States, 1890-1960."

Mr. Shenker, a reporter for The New York Times, wrote this review for The Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Hied
 - 5 San Luis and Fort Peck
 - 9 Evidence of anger
 - 14 Inventor
 - 15 Mashed
 - 16 Kind of yell
 - 17 Hebrew letter
 - 18 Kind of carpet
 - 20 Isolate
 - 22 One of the Joneses
 - 23 Family
 - 24 Stage direction
 - 27 Beginnings
 - 29 One to be trusted
 - 32 Shoe parts
 - 34 Member of the family
 - 35 Andy's sidekick
 - 37 In the know
 - 38 Colosseum, for one
 - 41 Admirable precept
 - 44 Isaac
 - 45 Summer coatings
 - 46 W.W. II battle site
 - 47 Digits: Abbr.
 - 48 Clung to
 - 50 Uncle
 - 51 Moosehead, for some
 - 54 Rapier
 - 56 Nissen
 - 57 Roy
 - 58 Syphilis
 - 62 Cast out
 - 67 Exam
 - 68 Object of caricism
 - 69 Hawk
 - 70 Gangster's money
 - 71 Influential
 - 72 Wife of myth
 - 73 Viewed
 - 13 French pronouns
 - 19 Extremely
 - 21 Light-switch positions
 - 25 Charles and George
 - 26 Clarify
 - 28 Out of
 - 29 Mishandles
 - 30 Common Latin verb
 - 31 Be efficient
 - 32 Mended
 - 36 Barber's need
 - 39 Piano piece
 - 40 Tiny portion
 - 42 Cherish
 - 43 Mounted
 - 44 Map explanation
 - 51 Barn
 - 52 Nicholas, for one
 - 53 Hither's partner
 - 55 Pollution factor
 - 58 Fiber
 - 60 Importune
 - 61 Nathan
 - 62 Vehicle
 - 64 Bon
 - 65 Feather holder of a sort
 - 66 Something to bolster

